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FLORIDA MOTOR LINES

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OUR COVER

depicts Florida's twenty-six counties as compiled and published by S. Augustus Mitchell of Philadelphia in 1849. Also shown are street maps of the cities of Pensacola, Tallahassee, and St. Augustine. The city map of Tampa is shown on page 12.

and there is a hammock land, black of soil, lush with magnolia, sweet gum, bay, holly, and live oak. The live oaks are pendulous with gray Spanish moss, stirring in the wind like the beards of long-forgotten gods.

And scattered throughout, like necklaces of diamond, of aquamarine and amber, are the lovely lakes, and cypress-bordered magic rivers run shining to the sea. Some of these rivers have their source of fabulous underground springs. Silver Springs, near Ocala, are the proved inspiration for Coleridge's famous poem "Kubla Khan," in which "Alph, the sacred river, ran, through caverns measureless to man, down to a sunless sea." Lakes and rivers and offshore waters teem with fish of every variety.

Redbirds and mocking birds, rustling jorees and sweet-calling wood ducks, snowy egrets and tall blue cranes, limpkins and bald-headed eagles, the true American eagle, move and cry and sing through the dense green growth. White-tailed deer crop the myrtle buds, are startled and are gone; black bear lumber through the swamps; wildcats and panthers stalk their prey, and countless small woods creatures, raccoons, possums, foxes, scamper by night or day about their business.

And now, in spring, the yellow jasmine fills the air with spicy sweetness, and the orange groves are in bloom, their perfume almost unbearable through the long nights of moonlight. To the south, the bougainvillea and the hibiscus are flamboyant, and such an array of garden flowers and of garden vegetables is ready for man's delight as to make one wonder why the capitol of the United States was not placed in the Floridian Eden instead of in Washington, D. C. And the climate! Take the lies of California, and in Florida they are the truth.

If human wantonness and human greed have here and there destroyed Arcadia with the careless cutting and burning of forests, the useless and destructive draining of lands that were refuges for all the wild things; with the erection of billboards and transient camps; if avid purveyors to Florida's great cash crop, the tourist, have a little soiled the beauty and overcharged the seeker of loveliness, lay the blame fairly where it belongs, as all such things as greed and war and man's general inhumanity to man, must be laid on the frailty of human nature and not on Florida, great and gracious tropical queen. She waits, as she has done through the centuries, to be all things to all men.

Novelist Marjorie K. Rawlins Pays Tribute To Florida

Yes it can be said and briefly, too, that Florida is unique among States in that her history is founded on that very beauty. Other States grew for reasons of agriculture, of forests, and of gold, were sought out in search of political or religious freedom.

But from the moment of Ponce de Leon's dream of the Fountain of Youth, to the same dream today in the heart of the graybeard who totters or is wheeled to the sun of St. Petersburg or Miami, men have sought Florida out of the purest and most aesthetic human impulse, the love of beauty. Like her sister, California, and that sister's, shall we say, politely, fatherless child, Hollywood, Florida's stock in trade is glamor. And her glamor does not depend on the ephemeral flickering of the silver screen, but on the timeless—lakes, streams, trees, flowers, birds, etc.

Much of Florida is unchanged down the ages, and the ancient Spaniards came on the same wonders as delight us today. Pine forests, half shadows and half sunlight, like cathedral aisles, stretch for miles. The pines break,

A FLORIDA ORGANIZATION TO SERVE YOU

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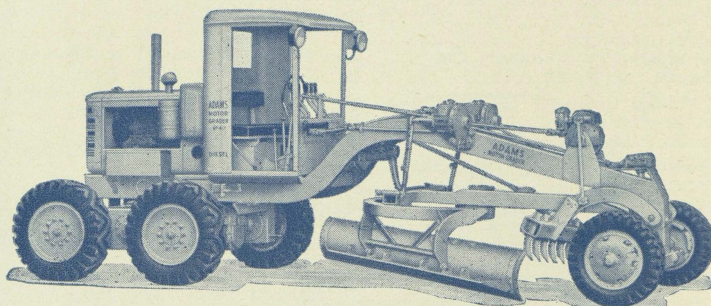
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STORAGE
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TAXI
DIAL 5121

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Rand's Bus Terminal—Pensacola's most modern terminal, serving Eglin Field and all Pensacola Naval Air fields. Lines to Mobile, Troy, Andalusia, Columbus, Ga., with connections to all points.

Comfortable lounging rooms, designed particularly for comfort of Army and Navy personnel, open 24 hours a day.

Excellent restaurant serving good food at reasonable prices, operated in connection with the terminal.

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MONROEVILLE MOTOR LINES

MONROEVILLE, ALABAMA

TOMORROW'S DEMAND FOR

Ceramics

WILL POINT TO FLORIDA!

America today is in the midst of a renaissance of craftsmanship in ceramics. In the last quarter century the art has advanced to such an extent that the best American ceramic ware compares with the finest foreign production. The outlook is for even greater progress in this field.

The quality of any ceramic ware is determined by the materials used as well as the manner of preparation and firing of these materials. The

chief raw material is clay and this material as well as many other substances needed, is abundant in Florida.

Fine American ceramic ware, conforming to the character and legend of the countryside in which it was produced, is finding a ready market. Florida . . . its exotic background and its colorful history, plus the further advantage of its vast tourist population has much to offer in its ceramic production possibilities.



Today... Florida is on the threshold of
a new era in the POTTERY FIELD!

FLORIDA CLAYS

And allied substances abound in quantities sufficient for production of pottery, earthenware, china cooking ware, vases and hundreds of other products.

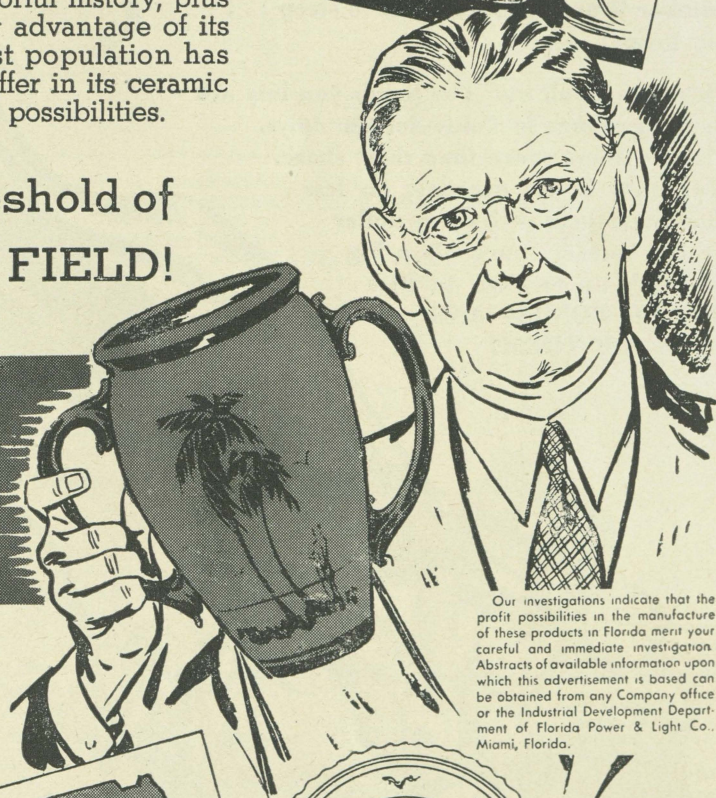
CERAMIC MANUFACTURERS CAN DEPEND ON FLORIDA FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF ESSENTIAL MATERIALS

Kaolin occurs over a wide area in the lake region as well as in western Florida.

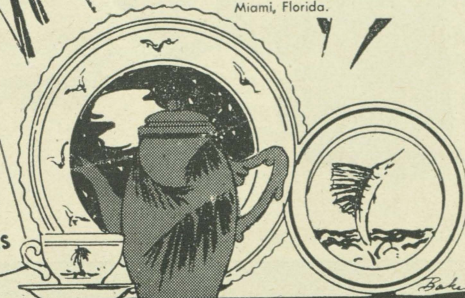
Bleaching Clay (fuller's earth) was discovered in Gadsden County in 1893. Five years ago, large outcroppings were discovered in Holmes, Jackson and Washington counties.

Zirconium and titanium are found in the beach sands.

Common clays, limestone, flint and many other needed substances are also available.



Our investigations indicate that the profit possibilities in the manufacture of these products in Florida merit your careful and immediate investigation. Abstracts of available information upon which this advertisement is based can be obtained from any Company office or the Industrial Development Department of Florida Power & Light Co., Miami, Florida.



FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

A LOCAL INSTITUTION HELPING TO BUILD FLORIDA

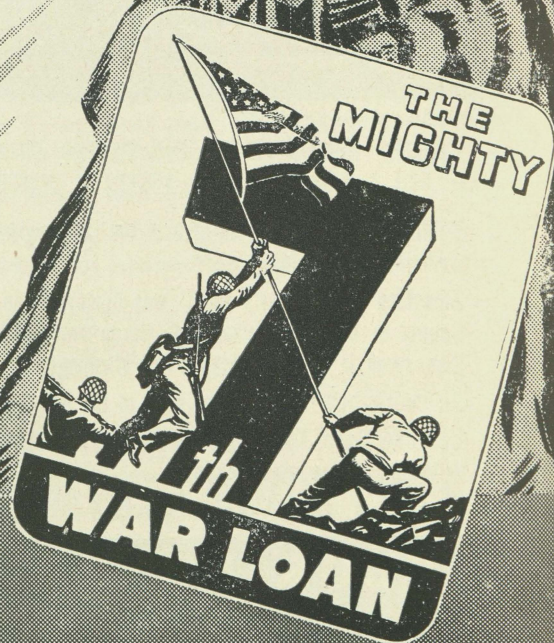
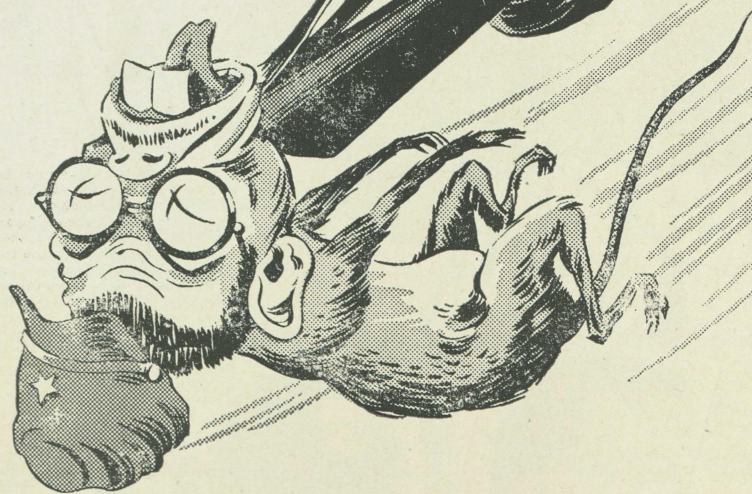
This advertisement is produced in the interest of industrializing Florida. Mail it to a manufacturer who might be interested in locating in Florida.

We've Got Him Cornered—Now Let's

SMASH THE RAT!

● Here's a double dose of misery for those "little sons of heaven." It's the MIGHTY 7th WAR LOAN. He'll be plenty tough and cagey with his back to the wall but his number is up. Let's slug him to sleep . . . for keeps!

This time go all out. The bonds you buy are stepping stones to Tokio for our boys. They're doing more than their share. We can't, in all decency, do less than back them with every dollar we can muster. Sure it's a big job! It's up to YOU to BUY BIGGER BONDS—AND MORE OF THEM!



GREYHOUND LINES

FLORIDA HIGHWAYS

Official Publication of

State Road Department of Florida—Florida Highway Patrol
Association of County Commissioners—Florida Trucking Association, Inc.

Authorized medium of Motor Vehicle Division and other State departments.

VOLUME 13

JUNE 1945



NUMBER 7

JOHN KILGORE, Tallahassee

Editor

J. E. ROBINSON, Winter Garden

Publisher

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A magazine of general circulation and general public interest dedicated to construction and improvement of Florida highways, to traffic safety, public education and all that these imply in the future development of Florida resources and possibilities. Not published at State expense. Manuscripts and pictures intended for publication should be addressed to the editor. Contributions of pictures and reading material are welcomed, but publisher accepts no responsibility for their loss. Permission is hereby given to newspapers and other publications to reprint material contained herein (unless specifically restricted in the title of the material) provided proper credit is given Florida Highways, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year; single copies 25 cents. Published monthly and entered as second class matter July 11, 1941, at the postoffice at Winter Garden, Fla., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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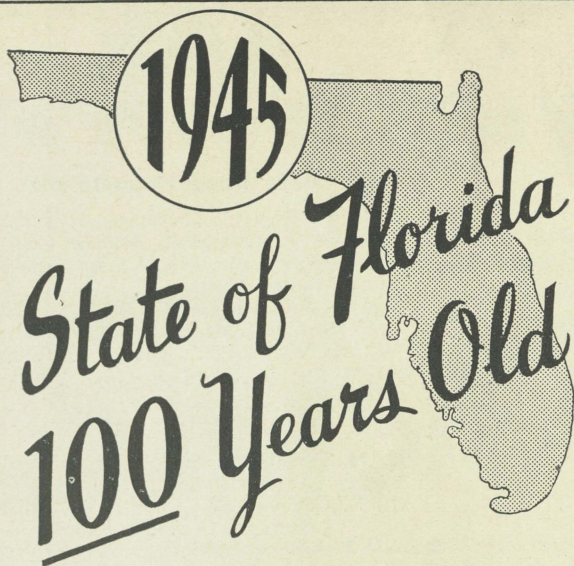
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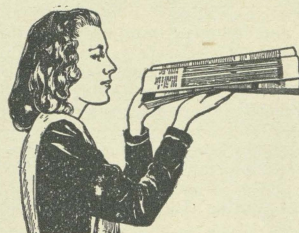
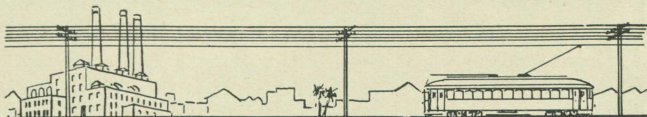
**City of Tampa,
58 Years Old**

**Tampa Electric Co.,
53 Years Old**

When the City of Tampa was only five years old as a municipality, the Tampa Electric Company began furnishing it electric light and power and street railway transportation. Tampa was then a village of sand streets and its power plant was small. Today Tampa is a busy metropolis and one of the South's most important industrial centers. The capacity of its power plant has constantly kept ahead of this growth. Today it still has the five cent street car fare and among the lowest electric rates in Florida.

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

SERVICE IN HILLSBOROUGH — POLK — PASCO COUNTIES



(The lines above may look like a mystic maze. But if you close one eye and tilt this page to the position shown, you can easily read four familiar words.)

IT'S ALL IN THE WAY YOU LOOK AT IT

Maybe you won't thank us for reminding you of the H C of L. But it doesn't seem nearly so high when you look at it in the light of your electric bill.

Almost alone among household necessities, the price of electricity has not spiraled upward with war. In fact, we have reduced both residential and commercial rates since the war began.

That's especially good news now, but it continues a long-time trend. Electric prices have been coming down so steadily that THE AVERAGE FAMILY IN THIS TERRITORY GETS ABOUT THREE TIMES AS MUCH ELECTRICITY FOR ITS MONEY TODAY AS IT DID 15 YEARS AGO.

If your bill is no smaller, it's because you're using more electricity to do more jobs than you did then. But the saving is THERE.

It has been accomplished in spite of rising costs and taxes—on top of huge war demands for service that we met without delay, shortage or rationing.

It was done by efficiency and experience and sound BUSINESS management—by the same American enterprise which built our nation and on which its future depends.

FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION

In the Service of Customer, Community and Country

EDITORIALS

FLORIDA'S 100 YEARS AS A STATE

IN 1845 WILLIAM D. Mosely became governor of a sparsely settled frontier State, without paved roads, without cities as now classified by population, without large industries, and also without conservation or social welfare problems.

One hundred years later Millard F. Caldwell became governor of a thickly populated, modern State, crisscrossed by railways and paved highways, sprinkled liberally with great industries and large and thriving cities, and also confronted with difficult problems of conservation, health, education, and welfare.

Much has happened between the administrations of Governors Mosely and Caldwell. Once thriving towns have withered and disappeared. The forests have fallen and passed through the sawmills into use. The once plentiful fish and game have been depleted. Even water has become scarce in large areas. Government has recognized its obligations to youth in the expansion of educational facilities; to the needy aged, the blind, the dependent children; to the citizenship generally in respect to health.

The Florida of Governor Mosely's day was richer in natural resources but few of them were being utilized to the full—none wisely and with a thought to the future. In the intervening years we learned, first, to make profitable use of these resources—to develop and exploit them to our immediate advantage. We learned, next—or rather we are fast learning now—to conserve, to use carefully, to avoid waste of our great remaining assets, to save and to build for future years and future generations.

Governor Mosely had no problem of State financial aid to the public schools. A few thousand dollars were distributed for that purpose and used locally to supplement the pay of the tutors and instructors who had begun to accept employment for the education of children under arrangements made with groups, and in a few cases, communities. Governor Caldwell took the leadership in advancing State aid to schools to its present high mark of nearly 18 million dollars annually.

Governor Mosely never considered the question of State aid to the needy aged, the blind or dependent children. These were matters left solely to the personal generosity of individuals since there was in that day not even a community chest. Governor Caldwell advocated financial arrangements to include allotments for these welfare purposes of just under 10 million dollars a year.

Governor Mosely gave some thought to the improvement of dirt roads for the use of horsemen, horse-drawn private vehicles and stagecoaches. The suggestion that Florida would some day be paying off 100 million dollars in county road bonds and fi-

nancing a highway building and maintenance program running into the neighborhood of 15 million dollars a year would have staggered his imagination. Under Governor Caldwell the State may be expected to spend more than that sum annually by putting to use the unused surplus of road funds held back, while labor and materials were unobtainable, for post-war employment and road work.

No one in Governor Mosely's day considered the question of paying the unemployed. Under Governor Caldwell the State has a reserve fund of 50 million dollars for that purpose and also takes care that injured workmen are compensated.

Under Governor Mosely there were no State institutions worthy of the name. During the last century the little old arsenal at Mount Vernon was taken over for a State hospital and has been developed into a vast plant for the care of the mentally ill. The universities and colleges, the State prison, and other institutions are maintained at a cost of several million dollars a year but are not even now adequate to fill the needs of a rapidly expanding State population.

The State government, under Governor Mosely, spent nearly all of its few thousand dollars of revenue on the maintenance of State administrative, judicial, and legislative departments. The State government, under Governor Caldwell, disburses nearly all of its revenue for aid to schools, welfare, highways, road bonds, health, conservation, institutions of learning and eleemosynary institutions, spending only a small fraction of the total for the comparable, though greatly expanded, services which the State has rendered for 100 years. In a century the per capita cost of general government in Florida has increased only from about \$1 to about \$1.50, but the total per capita outlay for all purposes has multiplied, as the State has taken on responsibility for schools, highways, road bonds, welfare, health, and conservation.

It would be interesting and beneficial, if feasible, to trace the courses of some of Florida's cities and towns in 100 years. Some died because they were not well located from the standpoint of resources and trade. Some were blasted away by epidemic and natural disaster. Others were surpassed by nearby towns, young and perhaps with more vigor, although not apparently located to better advantage. A century ago the principal cities of Florida were Pensacola, Tallahassee, St. Augustine, and Key West. During the century Fernandina and Cedar Keys climbed to prominence and then were left behind as Jacksonville and Tampa surged to the front. Miami's phenomenal growth has been even more recent in its beginning and in its progress. Stops on the route of the stagecoach line from Palatka to Tampa—probably then growing towns of some importance—have, except for Ocala, lost their names, their relative importance or their

(Continued on page 45)



Lith. par Haumont

Capitol de Tallahassee
(Florida)

Lith. Ligny et C^{ie} r. Salle au Comte, 19.

Florida's Capital...

By JOHN KILGORE

Delivered February 13, 1936, reprinted from
Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, Vol. III, 1937.

UNLIKE MANY State capitol buildings, that of Florida was not located in an existing town or city. The capitol was the first building planned and one of the first to be erected in Tallahassee.* The very site on which the capitol is located was included in the original plan and forms the central point in a grouping of State squares, one of which has since passed into the ownership of Leon County and is oc-

cupied by the courthouse, two of which are used by the State as sites for the Martin office building and supreme court building and the fourth of which is unoccupied and is used as a playground.

In the original plans of the town the State squares were given the names of Capitol, Jackson, Washington, Wayne, and Greene.

The establishment and building of the Capitol is tied up with the development of the city of Tallahassee, since it was from the sale of lots in the town that the first capitol buildings were financed.

On March 4, 1824, Governor Duval, having received and approved the report of Commissioners Simmons and Williams on the selection of a capitol site, issued a proclamation declaring the seat of government to be in the county of Gadsden "situated about a mile southwest from the deserted fields of Tallahassee, at a point where the old Spanish road is intersected by a trail running southwesterly."

The proclamation called upon the legislative council to assemble on the selected site on the day ap-

*The text on Capitol picture shown above can be found on page 19.

pointed for the convening of the session, the first Monday in November 1824.

Congress approved the site, as was necessary since Florida was then a Territory without the privileges of statehood. On May 24 the same year congress set aside a grant of a quarter section of land "to be located previously to the sale of adjacent lands," for the use of the territorial government.

Judge Robinson and S. McCall were among the first white persons to arrive on the site of Tallahassee. They brought labor and set to work at once on the construction of three log buildings for the use of the first council and for State offices. The work was finished in good season and the buildings were in use in the fall of 1824.

While these preparations were being made for the first legislative assembly at Tallahassee, the Indians who lived in the vicinity offered no opposition and many of them assisted the workmen in the construction of the capitol and other buildings.

When the first council convened Indians were still in the vicinity and some of them loitered about the capitol and watched the proceedings through open windows.

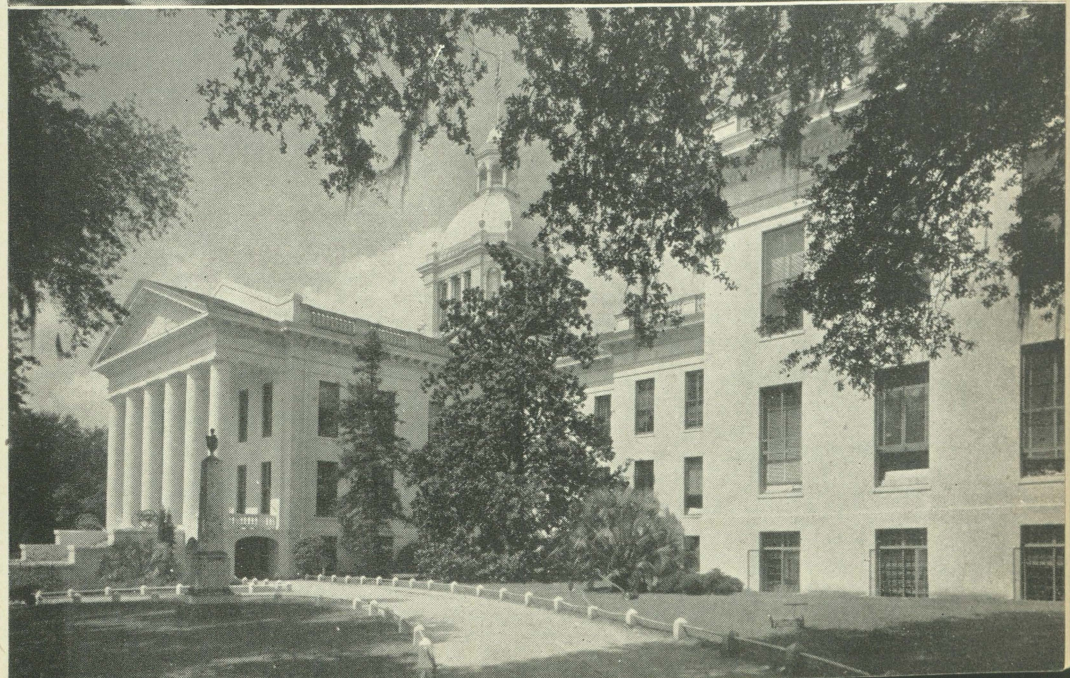
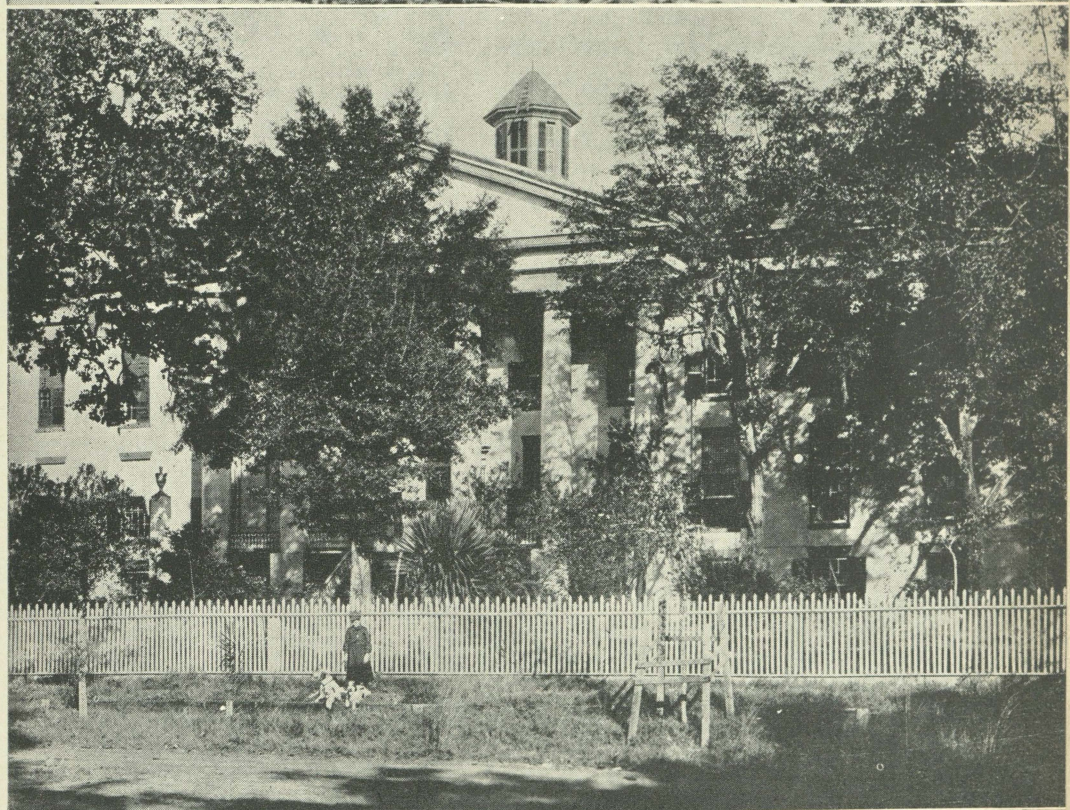
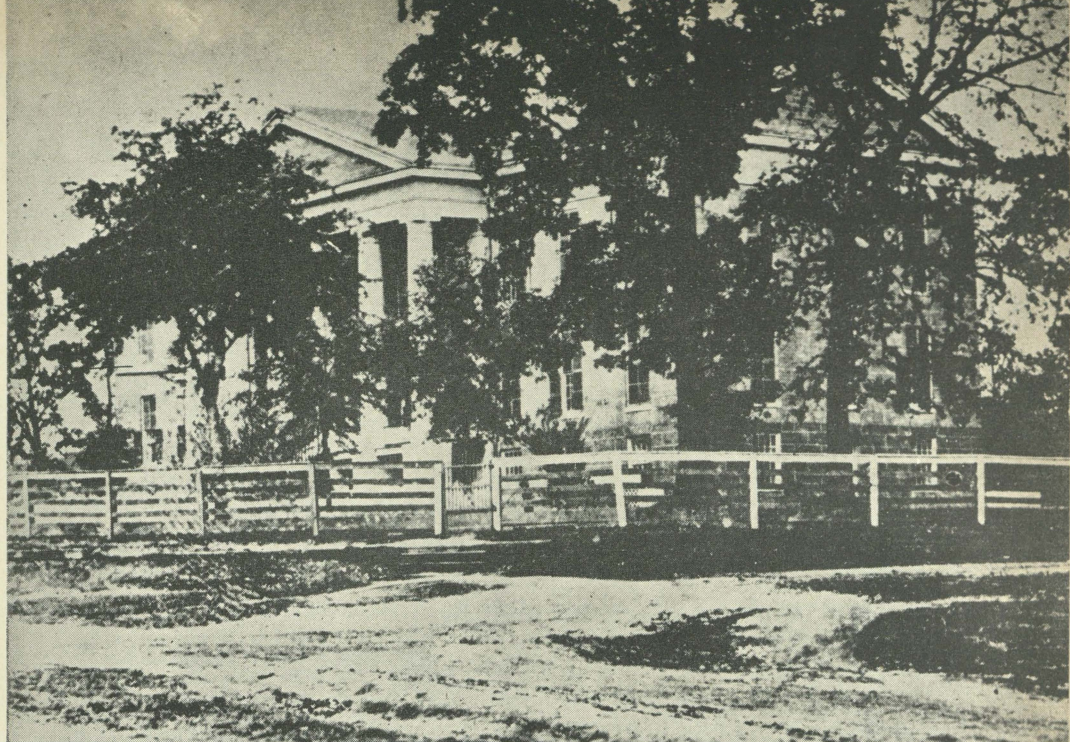
The first session lasted until January 2, 1825 and is important in this account since legislation was passed at that time to provide for the laying out of the town, the construction and financing of the first permanent capitol building and the sale of Tallahassee lots.

On December 11, 1824, the legislative council designated a town called Tallahassee as the seat of government. The act provided that the plan of the town should thereafter be approved by the legislative council, that commissioners should be appointed to superintend

(Continued on page 42)

NOTE—This article was published before provision had been made for the new north wing of the capitol which houses the house of representatives chamber on the top floor and enlarged offices of the comptroller, treasurer and attorney general on the main floor. A new south wing is projected. The State Library now occupies what was the house chamber at the time this paper was written.

Scenes here show Capitol before and after cupola was added in 1891 and as it is now.



Florida -- 1845 to 1945 ...

By W. T. CASH
State Librarian

WHEN ADMITTED into the Union March 3, 1845, Florida had been under white government 280 years—under Spanish control, 236; under British, 20; and under American the last 24. More progress, however, was made during this final period than in the entire 256 years preceding.

Excluding Indians, the population of Florida in 1821 was less than 8,000; at the time of admission it was 66,500. In 1821 capital invested in trade was probably less than \$25,000. On entering the Union this had grown to almost three-quarters of a million. Florida's

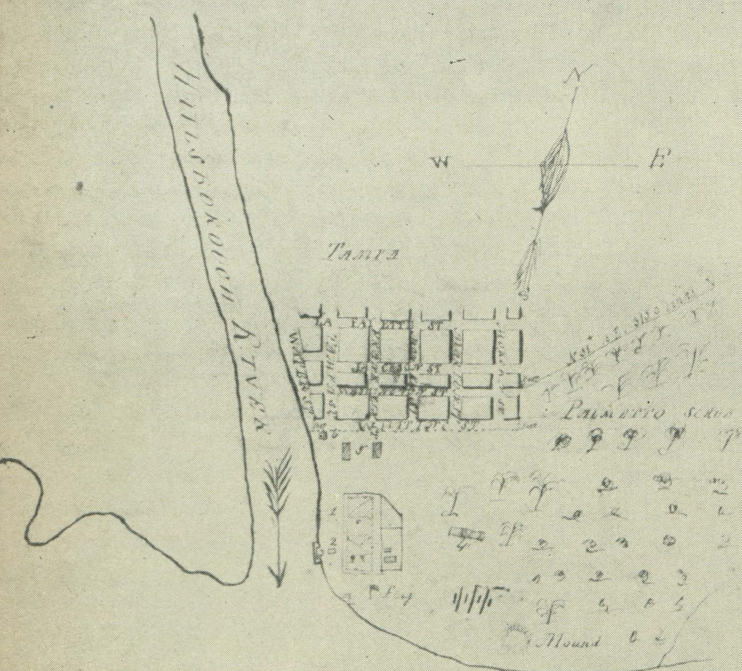
agriculture productions in 1821 were very small—maybe \$50,000 worth. In 1845 their total closely approached \$3,000,000. The number of range cattle in 1821 may have been as many as 10,000 head. At the end of the territorial period this had grown to 125,000. Hogs had increased from 5,000 or less to something like 100,000.

This sketch of Fort Brooke includes blocks laid out for what became the city of Tampa. The date is not certain but it was made about 100 years ago. Streets identified running east and west are: Lafayette, Jackson, Washington, and Whiting; running north and south: Water, Tampa, Franklin, Monroe, Marion, and Morgan. The only building in Tampa identified is No. 6—Sutler's Store. A spring is indicated on the road running northeast. The symbols to the left of the Indian mound represent guns, to the left of them the flag in front of the Commanding Officer's quarters and gardens. Survey lines are traced to the right.

Cultural advance went hand in hand with economic progress. There were possibly a few Catholic church schools in St. Augustine and Pensacola when the United States took over, but if so pupils were few. In 1845 Florida had 58 public and 25 private schools with 3,000 pupils in the former and 950 in the latter. There were no newspapers at the end of Spanish rule. In 1845 the territory had 10 with an estimated circulation of 4,500.

There may have been as many as 500 members of all Protestant churches in Florida at the end of Spanish control, but legally no church was tolerated except the Roman Catholic. The whole number of church communicants in

SKETCH of the MILITARY RESERVE FORT BROOKE.



1. Commanding Officer's Quarters and Gardens.

2. Public Store House.

3. Wharf.

4. Barracks.

5. Hospital.

6. Sutler's Store.

1821—Catholic and Protestant hardly reached 3,000. By 1845 Florida had 120 churches with a combined membership of 30,230, a number approximately four times as great as the entire population when Florida came under American government.

All the advances enumerated were made in spite of various hindrances. The most serious of all checks to progress during the territorial period was the war with the Seminoles, beginning in 1835 and ending in 1842. This struggle not only prevented the settlement of south Florida for years but was a check to progress in every part of the territory except in the extreme western area. The failure, prior to statehood, of the territorial

banks chartered between 1829-1838 caused much financial ruin, especially among the planters and business men of middle Florida, and the severe effect of these failures was worsened by the Nation-wide panic of 1837. As a result of the general depression numbers of people left Florida after 1839, going to Texas and elsewhere with hopes of getting a new start.

Sectional jealousies not only played some part in checking economic progress, but were among the reasons why more than 6 years passed after the adjournment of the constitutional convention at St. Joseph before Florida was admitted to the Union. Citizens of the eastern part of Florida contended that legislative attempts to bring

about progress were generally such as would mainly help the middle district, the area between the Suwannee and Apalachicola Rivers. The fact that most of the banks chartered were in the Tallahassee area and that the only permanent railroad built prior to statehood was there gave some credence to their contention, but certainly did not prove it.

The majority of citizens west of the Apalachicola, with the probable exception of those of Jackson, Franklin, and Calhoun Counties were opposed to coming into the Union as a part of Florida, believing that they would fare better if united to Alabama.

In spite of these differences the great majority of all the people by 1845 had come to favor statehood. A strong influence toward this was a pamphlet prepared by David Levy, last territorial delegate to congress. Levy painted an attractive picture of the results statehood would bring, saying Florida on admission would get a grant of 500,000 acres of internal improvement land, enough to pay for building a railroad from Atlantic to Gulf, the profits from which would support the State government. The sixteenth section of each township of land, which would be granted the new State for school purposes, Levy contended, would build up a school fund of two and one-half million dollars.

Let us pause for a brief look at general conditions at the time Florida attained statehood.

In 1831 first began the manufacture of friction matches for striking fire, but many were still using

The 1855 stagecoach poster reproduced here refers to several Florida cities and towns that are still identified by their old names, to some which have changed their names, and to others which no longer exist. Pilatka is the Palatka of today with only one letter changed in its name. Orange Spring and Orange Lake are still on the map between Palatka and Ocala, which has grown into the present city. South of Ocala, going towards Tampa, names of places may be found on the map reproduced on the cover page. Camp Izard was near Dunnellon. Augusta, Melendez, and Pierceville were in Benton County which is now Hernando; Melendez was once the county seat. Fort Taylor the last stop north of Tampa. On the connecting route, north of Ocala were Flemington and Micanopy, which still exist under those names. Newnansville which is almost identical with the present Alachua, and Alligator, then and still an important transportation center, although the name has been changed to Lake City.

United States Mail.

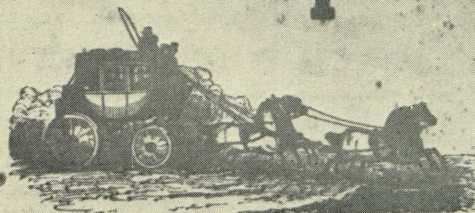
Change of Proprietorship.

CONCORD

GOOD

COACHES,

HORSES, &c.



PILATKA to TAMPA,

Via Orange Spring, Orange Lake, Ocala, Camp Izard, Augusta, Melendez, Pierceville, and Ft. Taylor.

Stages leave Pilatka and Tampa, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7

A. M., arriving at Tampa and Pilatka, (respectively,) the following Wednesdays and Saturdays; (resting at night, thereby affording Invalids a better opportunity for travelling,) connecting at Tampa with the

N. Orleans and Key West Steamers,
and at Pilatka with the Steam-Boats for Savannah and Charleston.

Also: Intersecting this line, is a Stage from Ocala, via Flemington, Micanopy, and Newnansville, to Alligator.

EXTRA CARRIAGES & HORSES ON HAND,

at Pilatka, to convey Passengers to Micanopy, Flemington, Silver Spring, &c. &c.

ALL EXPRESS BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OFFICE IN PILATKA, AT COL. J. O. DUVAL'S HOTEL.

H. L. HART, Proprietor.

flint and steel 14 years later. The photographer's art had its beginning in 1839, and by 1845 there was one "daguerreotypist," as early picture-takers were called, in Tallahassee. There were no sewing machines till 1846. Charles Good-year about 1840 invented a process for vulcanizing rubber, but in the few years elapsing before the admission of Florida not a great deal of use had been made of the invention.

The electric light was some 35 years in the future and the kerosene lamp did not come into use until about the time of the Civil War. A few telegraph lines were built in 1844, but there would not be a telephone in the world for more than a quarter of a century.

Folks managed somehow without typewriters, phonographs, radios, sulpha drugs, nylon hosiery, vitamins, grapenut flakes, and Coca Cola. How did they live? They did have 30-cents a gallon whiskey and maybe this was some compensation.

When William D. Moseley, Florida's first governor, was inaugurated Florida's third capitol was just completed, its construction being made possible by two grants of \$20,000 each from the Federal government and the sale of several hundred acres of land coming from the same source. A picture of the original capitol, part of the present much greater structure, is shown in the present issue of Florida Highways.

During Moseley's administration, Buckingham Smith of St. Augustine, made an examination of the Everglades for the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to determine the practicability of their drainage. Sixty-three years later the United States senate, as a result of renewed interest in drainage, had Smith's report published as one of its documents.

Among other events of this administration were the death of Prince Archile Murat, nephew of Napoleon I, at his home in Jefferson County, April 15, 1847 and the creation of two new counties—Holmes in 1848 and Putnam in 1849.

Far the most important event for Florida between the end of



See footnotes on page 25

Moseley's administration and the Civil War was the act of congress of September 28, 1850 granting Florida all the swamp and overflow land the United States owned within the State's borders for the purpose of internal improvement. This act, through which more than 20,000,000 acres of land have since been patented to the State, did more than any other one thing to cause the construction of railroads and bring about the settlement and development of the State, and this especially applies to the southern part.

Other important events of the administration of Thomas Brown, 1853-1857, Moseley's successor, were the chartering of three railroads whose construction began before the period was over, the organization of the supreme court in 1851, and the founding of the East Florida Seminary at Ocala in 1853.

During the 1853-57 period while James E. Broome, Brown's successor was governor railroad construction went on apace. Several famous travelers were in Florida during the mid-fifties and later discussed

(Continued on page 47)

Florida Enters The Union...

By Rembert W. Patrick
Member Governing Board University of Florida

ON MONDAY, June 23, 1845, the usually quiet streets of Tallahassee were crowded with visitors who were present to witness or participate in the organization of a State government. All during the previous week they had arrived in the State capital. Some had reached their destination after days of travel by stagecoaches which ran over crude roads, often little more than clearings in the forests of pine; others had sailed from distant ports to St. Marks where they had continued their journey by coach, on horseback or by the Tallahassee-St. Marks Railroad, the only operating railway in all Florida. From the nearby plantations and towns a few had come in private carriages, those huge vehicles with their bodies hung on springs between high, spoked wheels, and attended by negro coachmen and footmen. The presence of wagons and even oxcarts indicated the common man's interest in the coming events.

These visitors in Tallahassee were representative of the people of Florida. From the ports of Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Key West, Apalachicola, and Pensacola; from the plantations of Jackson, Madison, and Alachua Counties; from all of Florida, recently elected members of the General Assembly joined the residents of Tallahassee and Leon County. Planters, lawyers, doctors, and merchants, dressed in fashion and proud of their social distinctions, discussed current political problems and berated their political opponents. Sturdy, independent farmers, clothed in jeans made by their wives or daughters and filled with a knowledge gained from stump speeches, "pulpit preaching," or an occasional newspaper, boasted of their rights and citizenship.

Here and there among the bystanders were a few poor whites, the representatives of a relatively small class in Florida whose ambition and physical energy had been sapped by malnutrition and intestinal parasites. Although they lacked many of the material benefits of slaves, they gloried in the fact that they were free and, thus, set above the negro slaves, who could be seen everywhere, as they attended their masters or loitered on the way to accomplish some errand for their mistresses. The rich and the poor, the free and the slave, the official representative and the interested onlooker were stirred by the thought that Florida was coming of age.

On this June morning of 1845, some of the more informed citizens realized that the organization of a State government and the creation of a self-governing, democratic commonwealth was the fulfillment of centuries of man's endeavor. Back in 1513 Florida had been conceived, when Juan Ponce de Leon first sighted her shores; it had been colonized by Pedro Menendez de Aviles, who had established a settlement at St. Augustine more than 40 years before colonists from England founded Jamestown. During the

centuries of Spanish rule, the development of Florida had been slow and the difficulties of her settlers tremendous. For over 300 years the colony had been claimed by a European power whose colonial interest centered in some other American possession. As the northern outpost of the Spanish-American empire and the southern frontier of the British colonies, Florida had suffered from centuries of imperial neglect. Tied as she was to warring nations, the colony had felt repercussions from every world struggle, and her story had been little more than a footnote to the history of Europe.

Thus the Spanish cession to the United States in 1821 marked the turning point in the history of Florida. With the coming of American ownership the colony's internationalism gave way to continental isolation. This isolation from Europe did not bring peace, but it did give the Territory an opportunity to develop an American culture, for the United States was ready to offer the economic and political assistance which Florida required to fulfill her destiny.

President James Monroe appointed Andrew Jackson provisional governor of Florida, and before October 1821, when Jackson returned to his home in Tennessee, the former Spanish colony had workable government under the executive direction of two resident secretaries. Florida attained territorial status on March 30, 1822 by a congressional act which invested executive power in a governor appointed by the president of the United States, created an executive council, and established territorial courts.

The people of Florida gained experience in self-government under the benevolent tutelage of the United States. Gradually the powers of home rule were extended. Almost year by year new counties were created until there were 26 in the Territory. Tallahassee, which had been selected as a compromise capital in 1824, grew into a sizable town; other commercial and plantation villages such as St. Marks, Marianna, Madison, Quincy, Jacksonville, Palatka, and the boom towns of Apalachicola and its short-lived rival, St. Joseph, mushroomed over the land. Military forts laid the base for other settlements, and on the Florida Keys the southernmost city of the United States, Key West, became a naval base and salvage center. In these and other political units men worked in the laboratories of self-government.

The knowledge gained in local government carried over into Territorial affairs. In 1826 congress permitted the people of Florida to elect their own legislative council and 12 years later a senate and a house of representatives replaced the council. In the same year, 1838, a convention met at St. Joseph to frame a constitution and request congress to admit Florida into the Union.

Economic development kept pace with political growth. An influx of settlers (Continued on page 52)

EXPLICATION DES PLANCHES.

— 18 32 64 —

PLANCHE PREMIERE.

TALLAHASSEE.

Sous le Gouvernement espagnol, Saint-Augustin était la capitale des Florides, mais lorsque ce territoire tomba au pouvoir des Américains, ceux-ci virent la nécessité de porter le siège du Gouvernement sur un point plus central. En conséquence, le gouverneur Duval se transporta au milieu des Indiens qui alors habitaient seuls l'intérieur de cette région, et à la fin de 1824, il fit choix du point où devait s'élever la nouvelle capitale et qui était auparavant occupé par un village indien, portant le nom de Tallahassee, qui signifie vieux champs.

La position de cette petite ville est fort jolie; elle est située dans une région un peu montueuse, et ses environs sont remarquables par la fertilité du sol et la beauté de la végétation. Là se présentent d'épaisses forêts de chênes et de magnolias entrelacées de vignes et de lianes; ici vous voyez de beaux champs de coton ou de maïs; plus loin le paysage est encore varié par le joli effet des plantations de cannes à sucre, ou par de charmants lacs qui étendent tranquillement leurs eaux au milieu de la solitude des bois. Le sol est généralement formé d'une argile d'un rouge obscur qui, dans cette région, est un indice certain de bonnes terres; elle repose immédiatement sur le calcaire; de nombreuses sources existent dans le voisinage, et l'une d'elles donne naissance à un joli cours d'eau qui, après avoir serpenté autour de la partie orientale de la ville, s'avance dans la forêt et y forme une charmante chute d'environ seize pieds; elle forme ensuite un ravin creusé dans le calcaire, et va se perdre sous terre un quart de mille plus loin. L'effet de cette scène est des plus sauvages. Il faut aussi ajouter que la position de cette petite capitale est à peu près centrale entre les deux extrémités du territoire; à l'est s'étendent les belles terres offertes par les États-Unis au général Lafayette, et dont le township porte son nom.

THE TEXT AND pictures on this and the following pages are from the collection of Dr. Mark F. Boyd, Tallahassee. Both were taken from a book, "Views and Recollections of North America" by the Count of Castlenau, published in Paris in 1842.

The title of the book is: "Vues et Souvenirs de l'Amerique du Nord" par Francis, Comte de Castlenau, Ouvrage dédié à S. A. R. Monseigneur le duc D'Orleans. Paris. Chez Arthus Bertrand, Editeur, MDCCCXLII.

The section devoted to Florida is on Pages 141 to 151 of Castlenau's book. Page 141, the beginning of the Florida section, is reproduced above in its original form.

The translation following is by Miss Lucy Lester of the faculty of Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, whose grandfather settled on Lake McBride and was one of the cotton planters who shipped through St. Marks.

★ ★



TALLAHASSEE—Under the Spanish Government, Saint-Augustin was the capital of the Floridas, but then when this territory fell into the power of the Americans, the latter saw the necessity of carrying the seat of the Government to a more central point. Consequently governor Duval moved into the midst of the Indians, who then alone inhabited the interior of that region, and, at the end of 1824, he chose the place where the new capitol was to rise, and which was heretofore occupied by an Indian village bearing the name of Tallahassee, which means old fields.

The site of this little city is very pretty; it is situated in hilly region, and the surroundings are remarkable for the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the vegetation. There grow thick forests of oak and magnolia enterlaced with vines and creepers; there you see fine fields of cotton or corn; further along, the landscape is varied by the pretty effect of fields of sugar cane, or by charming lakes whose

Plate 1—It is assumed that this Tallahassee street scene above shows stores facing on Monroe street, looking north from park. The negroes in the left foreground are making music by beating on what appears to be hames, described in the translation as jawbone of a horse.

waters spread out peacefully in the midst of the solitude of the forests. The soil is generally formed of dark red clay, which in this region is a certain indication of good land; immediately underneath is limestone; numerous springs exist in the neighborhood, and one of them is the source of a stream which, after having wound around the eastern part of the city, extends into the forest and forms there a charming waterfall about sixteen feet high; it then forms a ravine hollowed out of the limestone and disappears underground a quarter of a mile further. This scene presents a very wild aspect. One must also add that the position of this little capitol is approximately central between the two extremities of the territory; to the east extends the beautiful land given to General Lafayette by the United States and whose township bears his name.

But unfortunately in opposition to these numerous advantages there are the greatest plagues that can afflict a new settlement; an unhealthful climate; every year bilious fevers of a most dangerous nature spread consternation in the whole region. Then all the shops are closed, the fear of the epidemic and the stifling heat cause the planters of the neighborhood to leave the city, and all the inhabitants who



Magnolia.

Lith. par Prat, rue du Temple, 76.

can afford the expense of this kind go to the northern part of the United States to seek a more salubrious climate; the merchants take advantage of this season to go to New York or Philadelphia to place their orders, and the planter goes to Niagara or Saratoga Springs to display his luxury and spend in three months his year's revenue.

However, although the climate is dangerous for strangers at all times, the most insalubrious months are August, September, October, and November; then no one can be sure of escaping the plague, neither the planter who has been settled in the country for years, nor the negro born in the midst of the miasma of Carolina or under the burning sun of Georgia. The comparative extent of the huge cemeteries is a sad warning for one who, charmed by the beauty of the sight, would want to establish himself in this region.

The houses, about three hundred, are almost all built of wood and on the Italian model. They rarely have more than one story; two or three only are of brick painted a bright red with green shutters. There are several churches, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist, two banks, today consolidated, two inns,

Plate 3—Nothing is now left of the town of Magnolia, once a place of some importance on the St. Marks River in Wakulla County, but already in decline when this picture was made.

etc. Two newspapers are published here, each appearing twice a week.

Everything has an exorbitant price; the market is poorly supplied, and it is difficult even with money to procure objects of prime necessity. It is often impossible, for instance, to find a drop of milk in a country where herds abound and a fine cow sells for only twenty-five francs.

There are about fifteen hundred inhabitants; they are Americans and for the most part come from South Carolina and Georgia; no Spaniards are seen. When I was there, there were two Frenchmen. Almost all are engaged in business and furnish to the planters of the section merchandise in exchange for their crops. This kind of business is carried on all year on credit, and accounts are settled only on the first of January. The great majority of the inhabitants are negro slaves. Dancing is their chief amusement; they have as accompaniment the jaw bones of a horse, which they play with a hollow reed and from which they get rather disagreeable sounds; their dance consists in a succession of gambols and ridiculous contortions.

The governor lives on a plantation near the city, which, at the same time, is the capital of the territory and also the county site of Leon.



Lith. par Paul

Lith. Ligny et C^{ie} rue Sallé au Centre, 10.

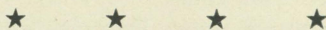
*Plantation sur le lac Jackson
Floride*

CAPITOL OF TALLAHASSEE—Tallahassee as the capitol (the Capitol picture described here is reproduced on page 10) is the seat of the Government of Florida. This region, still being only a territory, is administered by a governor named by the president and who was for a long time assisted by only one house; today there are two which form a representative government in miniature.

Its meetings are held (1838) in the building that we have described and which bears the name of Capitol. It is built of wood in the middle of a little grove,

which forms a charming park in the center of the city.

These assemblies are made up of representatives from different parts of the territory; most are farmers and planters, but, as elsewhere, lawyers also exercise their influence there. Here are discussed laws and administrative regulations, everything that concerns divorces etc. etc. Decisions rendered on this last subject are very numerous, but on several occasions they have been annulled by higher authorities in Washington.



SPANISH FORT OF SAINT MARK—Figure 1 of this plate represents the Spanish fort of Saint-Marck on the Gulf of Mexico or rather on the river of the Appalaches, which empties in the latter. It is aban-

Plate 4—This picture of the Lake Jackson Plantation and the picture on page 22 of the Lake Lafayette Plantation do not show the residences of the owners.

doned today, but, before falling into the hands of the Americans, it was kept up well and always in a position to resist the attacks of the savages who tried to reduce it and even succeeded once, they say. It is built entirely of white limestone and behind it lies the village of the same name, which is situated in a low swampy area like all the surrounding country.

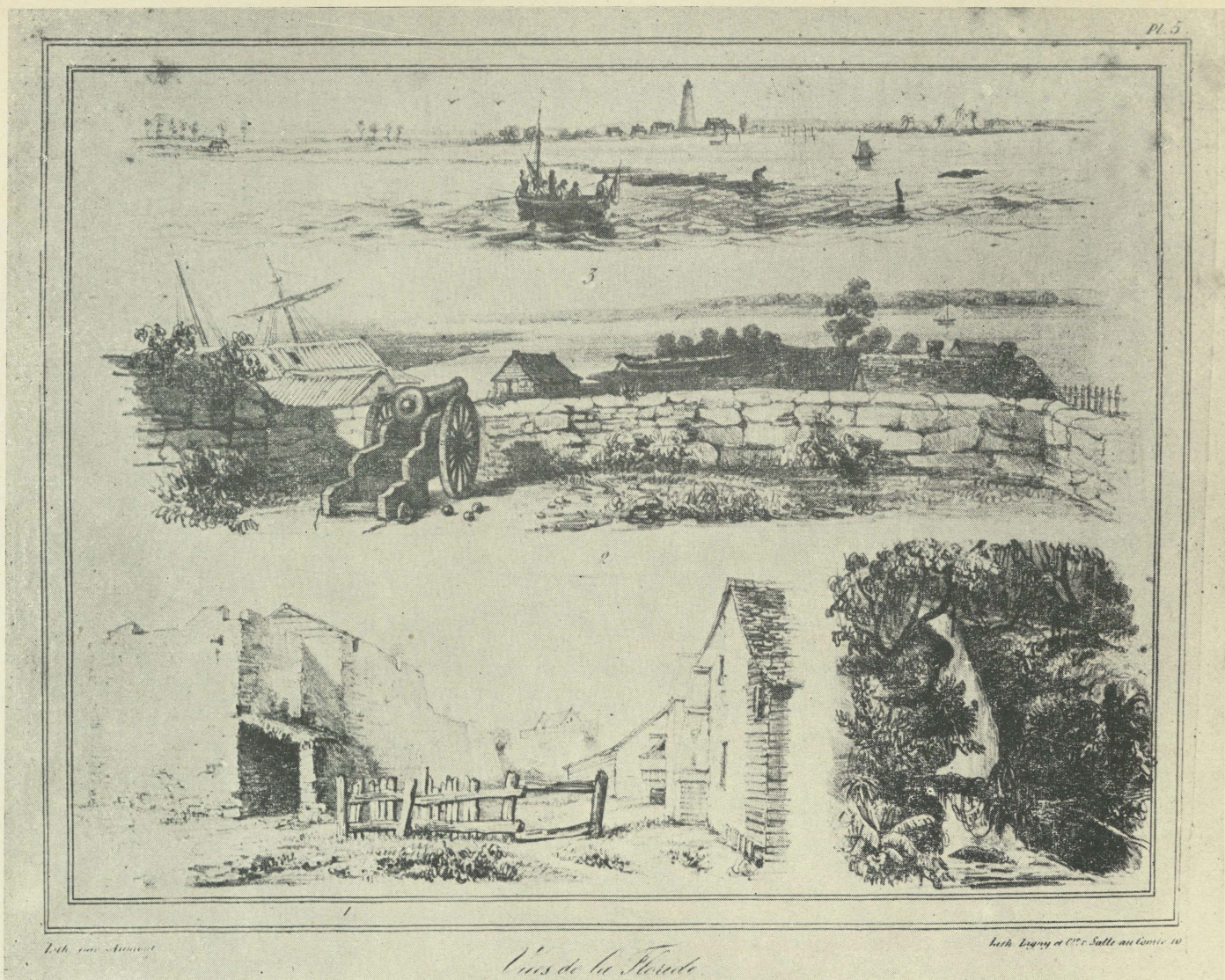


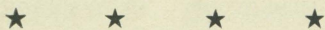
Figure 2 shows the rampart on which there are still a few old pieces of cannon; in front lies the river of the Appalaches, to the west that of Saint-Marck, and to the east that of Wakulla, which joins at this place.

They built in 1838 a little village on the river of the Appalaches below the village of Saint-Marck. It bears the name of Port-Leon in memory of the Spanish adventurer Ponce de Leon, who in 1512 discovered Florida, or rather disembarked there first; for fifteen

years earlier Sebastien Cabot had sailed along its coast.

In figure 3 you see the Saint-Marck lighthouse, taken from the Gulf of Mexico. An oyster bank extends a great distance into the sea. The whole coast is extremely arid, formed entirely of white sand on which is seen only yuccas and stunted palms.

Last figure 4 shows the little waterfall near Tallahassee, Florida, that we described in speaking of the first plate.



MAGNOLIA—Magnolia is a little village, if one can give this name to two or three houses, situated seventeen miles from the gulf of Mexico on the Saint Marck river. It was settled in 1827. It is practically abandoned today because of the fear of the Seminole

Plate 5—The old fort of St. Marks can still be seen in ruins and may be reached by boat from St. Marks. The cascade shown at lower right was once a show place in the edge of Tallahassee. It has disappeared, probably due to some change in the subsurface water course.

Indians, who on several occasions have committed massacres in the neighborhood. The soil is fertile and the river banks charming. The Saint-Marcks river rises in Georgia, crosses the Mikasouky lake, disappears under ground and soon reappears in the form of a pond at Brockhaven. It joins at the village of Saint Marck, the Wakulla river, and then forms the river of the Apalaches, which empties in the Mexican gulf. Small boats drawing seven feet of water can go upstream as far as Magnolia.

LAKE JACKSON—Lake Jackson is situated about a league and a half north of Tallahassee. It is about three and a half leagues long and a little more than one and a half wide.

The view is taken from Colonel Williams' home. It is chosen to represent a cotton plantation. The virgin forest has been cut down as they cut forests in this country; that is after having cut the small trees, they set fire to the brush. As for trees of great size, they merely ring the trees with an ax. In this way

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FLORIDA FOREST—The scene (picture not available) represents the banks of the Wakulla river in the center of Florida. Everywhere on its banks grow magnolias, live oaks, and palms in the midst of forests of Southern pine; many palmettos cover the earth as well as cactus and yuccas.

I published in the Bulletin of the Geographical Society an account of this river from which I take the following passage:

"On leaving Saint-Marck and after having doubled the point of the fort, we entered the river, which is at first very broad and on whose marshy banks only a few small pines grow. It was the month of February and it was a remarkably cool morning for the country as the thermometer registered only seven degrees (undoubtedly centegrade); dipped in the water it rose to twelve and a half. When we had traveled a half league, the scene changed entirely. Thick forests covered the winding banks; the river had many twists and bends and its banks were very marshy and under water. The tall grass that covered the bottom made navigation very difficult, and numerous trees, that had fallen centuries ago and over which we had to carry the boats by getting out into the water, further delayed our progress. We had to pass at first through tall canes similar to bamboo; then we found ourselves in the midt of huge cyprus trees. Everywhere were seen large numbers of alli-

★ ★ ★ ★

LIVE OAK—The live oak, visible on the banks of the river of Appalachicola, which was then flooded, is covered with long parasites of Spanish moss and its branches shelter big squirrels and numerous parakeets.

This tree, (picture not available) remarkable for its evergreen foliage, grows in the most southernmost

★ ★ ★ ★

PLANTATION ON LAKE LAFAYETTE—This lake, situated on lands given by the United States to General Lafayette, was formerly called Lake Tallahassee. It extends from east to west a short league

*"Plantation" in French could also be a nursery. I am not sure of the meaning here.

the sap, not being able to flow the next season, the tree dies in a few years and falls in the field. Nothing can give an adequate idea of the wretched aspect the trees give with their bare branches extending in every direction. A large part of the epidemic sickness which always ravages new settlements is due to this enormous mass of vegetable matter in a continual state of decomposition.

The fields are surrounded by a tall fence made from the trunks of trees placed on each other in a zig-zag fashion.

gators and pelicans with beaks with a goiter like appendage, aigrettes whiter than snow, and other wading birds. From all the branches hung also the very strange nests of the wasp.

A league from the spring the thermometer registered ten and a half degrees, and, when we put it in the water, it climbed to seventeen degrees.

The spring is oval in shape, about three hundred feet broad and its depth seventy-six feet. The water is amazingly limpid, and the canoes seem suspended in space, for one can see beneath only plants that cover the bottom and schools of fish that are swimming in the water at different depths. The water is azure blue like the sky, the temperature on the surface seventeen degrees and a half. The thermometer, when attached to a plummet and thrown to the bottom, registers a half degree lower. The basin is divided by a rock that reaches within thirty feet of the surface. The water has a very pleasant taste at the spring but that is not true of the rest of the stream.

Since that time (1837) several families went to settle on this pretty little river. But all were massacred three years later by the Seminoles who devastated the whole area. The Waukulla is a remarkable example of a river which though very broad at its mouth, within only a few leagues, came out of the earth forming one of the greatest springs in the world. The spot is especially remarkable for its sublime tranquility.

part of the United States and especially in Florida. It is highly valued for naval construction, and many gangs of prospectors plunge into the forests looking for it. After having cut the tree, they float it down the river to the Gulf of Mexico. The government maintains near Pensacola a plantation* (grove) of this tree. It is eight leagues long and contains, they say, thirty thousand feet.

from the city of that name. It is about three and a half miles long, one mile wide. Nothing can give an idea of the beauty of these sheets of water, which are scattered in great number in the midst of the virgin forests in the middle section of Florida . . . They are full of fish of numerous species, and their sur-



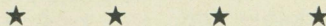
Plantation sur le lac Lafayette (Floride.)

Arch. Leguy et C^{ie} 1912 Salle des Confrères 10

face is alive with clouds of aquatic birds, above which constantly fly the white headed eagle. Among the denizens of these lakes we must also mention the soft shelled turtles or trionix as well as alligators, which are very numerous. The latter generally grow to a length of twelve feet, and, although not very dangerous, because of their repulsive aspect, inspire uncontrollable terror in people not accustomed to the sight of them.

The plantation represented here is Mr. Croom's, who is a skilled botanist and also remarkable for the

qualities of his heart as well as those of his mind. When I saw him in New York in 1837 surrounded by a large family among them a young girl of eighteen of most charming beauty, I was far from foreseeing that a few days later all would be called to present themselves before their Maker. The entire family of eleven people having embarked on the steamer **Home**, was lost with this ship off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. It was later learned that the young girl, urged by an excellent swimmer to confide herself to his care in the mad waves, refused to leave her family and perished, a victim of her filial love.

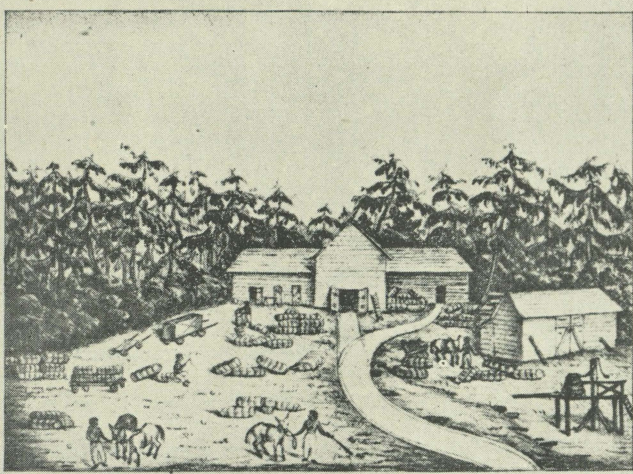
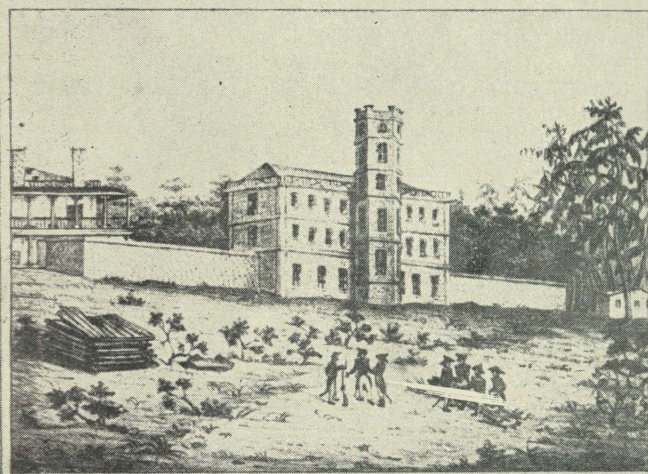
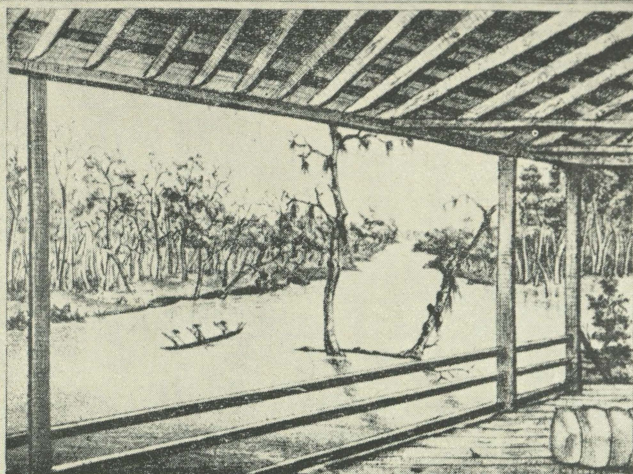


INDIAN VILLAGE—Figure number 1 represents the Indian village on the Appalachicola river (Florida). It is inhabited by the Chattahoutchis, who are, as well as the Seminoles, a branch of the great Muscogis nation. Most of the houses are covered with palm leaves.

Figure 2 Appalachicola river at the village of Montvernon. The view is taken from the porch of an inn built on the river. A mile above, the latter is

formed by the junction of the Flint and the Chattahouchie.

The banks of this river are covered with growth; its banks are very fertile. But its climate is far from corresponding with these advantages and may be considered as one of the most unhealthful in the world. There are already fine plantations in this section, and many steamboats, loaded with cotton which they are carrying to Appalachicola, are seen con-



Lith. Ligny et C^{ie} r. Sotte au Comte, 10

1. Village Indien sur l'Appalachicola.
2. Rivière d'Appalachicola.

3. Arsenal à Montvernon.
4. Chemin de fer de Vallahassée.

stantly. . They go up the river as far as Columbus, Georgia, where they are stopped by falls of which we will soon speak.

Figure 3 represents the Montvernion arsenal on the Appalachicola (Florida). It is a rather nice building of lavender colored brick. It was built at the time of the war against the Seminoles who, as we know, are still laying waste this unhappy region.

Figure 4 railway depot at Tallahassee. Florida already has a railroad, which, although short, renders

great service. It extends from the capital to Saint-Marck on the Gulf of Mexico about seven leagues away. It crosses such a very deep sandy region that, before its construction, it was scarcely possible to cross it on horseback. It serves chiefly to transport cotton from the interior to the sea. Its construction, moreover, leaves much to be desired, and, in spite of numerous attempts, it has been impossible to make engines run over it. They constantly jump off the tracks. They use now uncovered cars drawn by mules. All the employees are negro slaves.

STORE AT KEY WEST—Key-West is a little island in the Gulf of Mexico, which may be considered as part of the Antilles although it belongs to the United States. Its position at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico gives it a real importance. It is a part of a small group of islands lying along the coast

called Florida Keys. This little archipelago ends on the west with the Tortugas ridge.

This island is seven miles long, two miles wide; the eastern end is divided by a channel into which the sea flows and feeds a salt marsh, which covers a third of the island. The western part is rather thickly wooded, but stony. The soil is very sterile, the orange trees do not bear fruit, but some cocoanut trees are found here.

The village, which is located at the north-west end



Lith. par Prud

Key West
Golfe du Mexique

Lith. Ligny et C^{ie} Salle au Comte 10

of the island, was only incorporated in 1829. It has a court-house, a jail, two stores, one of which is very large that we have shown on plate XI. The houses are of wood, and there are about a hundred. It has about seven or eight hundred inhabitants, among whom are included merchants, doctors, and a large number of lawyers. But the island owes its prosperity to a peculiar circumstance which will show that the misfortune of one is very often the good fortune of another. Indeed this little isle owes its wealth to shipwrecks, which are so numerous in these parts. Many boats leave the port constantly with no other object than to look for ships in danger. Just a few years ago the "**Wrecker**", this was the name of the boat, would approach shipwrecked vessel and propose a bargain. If the captain refused the hard conditions upon which depended the help proposed, the

wrecker withdrew and would run broadside including in his sordid calculations the force of each wave, the fears of the passengers etc., and each plank torn away was for him a piece of good fortune for, when he was recalled, his demands increased in proportion to the distress of the unfortunate people who, in his cruelty, he only snatched from death after having forced them to give up all they possessed. Today, to remedy this evil, they have established at Key-West a court of justice especially charged to investigate shipwrecks, and any private arrangement made in advance is considered nul by this court. But the remedy is illusory, for all the affairs being judged by a jury, and all the inhabitants being interested in one way or another in questions of this kind, ruin from shipwreck is none the less the inevitable result of the law suit.

It would be a mistake to believe that, because of the many disasters, that the sea is often disturbed by hurricanes and storms. It is, on the contrary, noteworthy for the almost perpetual calm of the water, and it is in this deep calm that the wrecks occur; cur-

Plate 11—In 1850 Key West was credited with a population of 1,825 white persons, 118 free negroes and a number of slaves which were not listed in the census. It had the largest population of any Florida town in the census table but Tallahassee was not separately listed from Leon County, the State's most populous, with 11,442.



rents of extraordinary violence flow constantly towards the Florida coast, and the navigator, misled by the beauty of the sky, lulled too often in the midst of safety, is awakened by the grounding of his ship on the bottom and on the sand bars. In short, one can not keep too far from this coast where ten times more ships are lost than in the roughest latitudes in the world.

The climate of this island is considered very unhealthy, and yellow fever has made great ravages here several times.

A regular mail boat has been scheduled between Key-West and Saint-Marck. It leaves every two weeks.

Fish abound in the near-by sea, and many fine turtles are found here. This is the way they are caught.

The pencil sketch above, the next two following, and the pencil sketch of Osceola on page 14 are from the originals in the collection of Dr. Mark F. Boyd, Tallahassee.

The four sketches were made by Mr. J. R. Vinton and were furnished by him to Dr. J. R. Nott of Charleston, who planned to use them to illustrate a book on the Seminole War. Whether Dr. Nott's book was ever published is doubtful. A manuscript by him, "Life in Camp and Field" is preserved in the Webb Memorial Library of the St. Augustine Historical Society, in which specific reference is made to the Vinton sketches.

The sketch of Osceola was made from life the year before the death of the Seminole leader.

The Biscayne Key sketch is the earliest picture of the vicinity of Miami.

Fort Mellon on Lake Monroe was in the vicinity of Sanford. Melonville was in 1850 county seat of Orange County which embraced the present Orange, Volusia, Seminole, and parts of Lake, Polk, Brevard, and Osceola.

There were at least two Fort Taylors in Florida at that time, one north of Tampa. The Fort Taylor of the Indian Mound sketch was on the St. Johns River, south of Fort Mellon.

A light boat leaves the port during the hottest part of the day and soon finds turtles sleeping on the surface. They are approached stealthily and when one is caught, he is turned on his back, and the hunt continues. When a sufficient number has been taken, the fishermen return and tow on a rope the turtles that were left behind and that have remained motionless on their backs. They talk a great deal about a kind of congor-eel whose bite is poisonous but I do not think we need to attach much importance to these fishermen's tales.

There are very few cattle on the island, and generally it is not possible to produce fresh meat; vegetables are brought from the market at Havana; and that makes everything very expensive.

The unhealthfulness of the climate can be understood when you think that the village is located scarcely more than five feet above sea level, and that there is a large pond in the center with a temperature whose average is higher than that of Havana. We must add the annoyance, or rather the real suffering, caused by mosquitoes and fleas to give a fair idea of the charm of a stay there. Moreover, the sky is nearly always clear and the nights very cool. New-comers experience a rather painful sensation—an extreme irritation of the skin.

I have given a lengthy description of the little place since I do not think that any traveler has published one, and also on account of its great importance in commerce because of (Continued on page 45)



N.W. view of Fort Mellon Lake Monroe E.F. 1837

JRV



Indian Mound near Fort Taylor

St Johns River

E.F. 1837 Page 246

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FLORIDA'S PRESENT Great Seal, long considered by many as of ancient origin, came into use only 62 years (in 1930) ago. It is the third seal design used in Florida.

Territorial Florida had, as a seal design, an eagle holding in its talons on one side arrows and on the other an olive branch, surmounted by 13 stars and along the bottom an arrangement of spiny cactus. In the margin were the words: "Territory of Florida." The seal was continued in use by the State for a few years after admission to the Union.

Anticipating its becoming a State, Florida adopted a constitution in 1838 containing this provision in section 1, article 3:

"There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the governor and used by him officially, with such device as the governor first elected may direct; and the present seal of the Territory shall be the seal of the State until otherwise directed by the general assembly."

Florida was admitted in 1845 and the first legislature of statehood met the following year. Presumably the constitutional provision of '38 was permitted to stand as the statutes and resolutions are silent as to the State Seal. We find that the territorial eagle design seal was used at least as late as December 14, 1846 by the secretary of state.

Between that date and November 20, 1847, Governor William D. Moseley had evidently exercised

Florida's Great Seal



By JOHN KILGORE

(Reprinted from Florida State News, Tallahassee, of May 11, 1930.)

his constitutional prerogative by directing the new design of the Great Seal of the State of Florida, for on that date the same secretary of state affixed Florida's first Great Seal to a document.

The design of this first State Seal made prominent use of the map of Florida, showing bays, rivers, Lake Okeechobee, and the shore line of the peninsula from about the vicinity of the St. Marys to Mobile Bay. The map occupied the top and right hand side of the seal while the area represented by the Gulf of Mexico held one large and two small palm trees, an oak tree under which sat a female figure with one hand outstretched to the sea and the other holding a pike upon which rested a liberty cap. Leaning against the tree was a replica of the United States shield. About her were casks and boxes and a variety of flowering shrubs. On the water were three sailboats, a three-masted square - rigger under full sail, another under jibs and topsails, a schooner, and a fishing smack. The legend was: Great Seal of the State of Florida—In God Is Our Trust. This seal was first used in 1847 and it was still in use at least as late as 1861 and probably until supplanted by the present seal of Florida in 1886.

When the 68 members of the total of 69 of the secession convention signed the ordinance on the east portico of the Capitol on January 10, 1861, the seal impressed upon a green background by Secretary of State Villepigue was not the Indian, steamboat, and palm

tree seal of today, but it was the original State Seal described above.

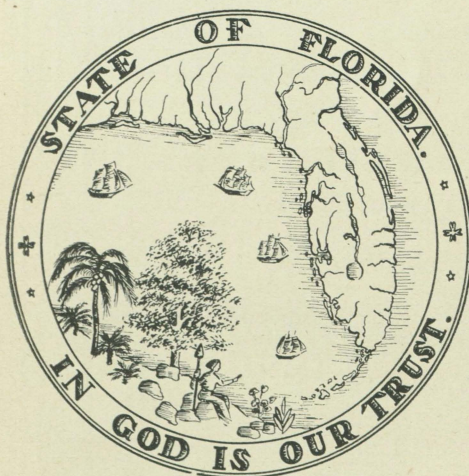
The first reconstruction convention adopted a provision in article 3, section 13 to the constitution of 1865 providing that:

"The State Seal last heretofore used (until altered by the general assembly) shall continue to be the Great Seal of the State."

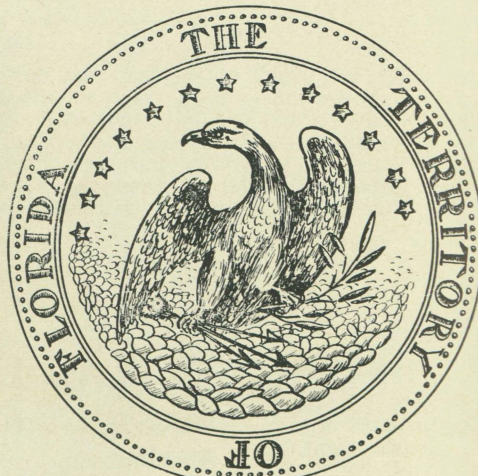
It may be taken for granted that the legislature did not consider this problem and the former seal continued in use until after the convention of 1868 had adopted the constitutional provision as section 20 of article 16 that:

"The legislature shall, at the first session, adopt a seal for the State, and such seal shall be of the size of the American silver dollar, but said seal shall not again be changed after its adoption by the legislature; and the governor shall, by his proclamation, announce that said seal has become the Great Seal of the State."

The legislature acted upon this mandate. It is not certain whether the design was originated by some member of the legislative body or whether the introducer of the joint resolution merely decided upon the figures which should be incorporated in the design and the drawing was made afterwards. History and the State records are silent on the subject. We can learn only that a joint resolution was introduced by Senator G. J. Alden of the first district on August 3, 1868, and that under suspended rules it was im-



Florida's First State Seal



The Seal of the Territory of Florida

mediately put on first, second, and third reading and passed unanimously by the State senate. As joint resolution No. 24 the measure appeared in the assembly on August 4, and was passed with four members voting nay. On August 6, the last day of the session, it was approved by Governor Reed.

The resolution follows:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Florida, That a seal of the size of the American silver dollar, having in the center thereof a view of the sun's rays over a highland in the distance, a cocoa tree, a steamboat on water, and an Indian female scattering flowers in the foreground, encircled by the words, 'Great Seal of the State of Florida: In God We Trust,' be and the same is hereby adopted as the Great Seal of the State of Florida, and immediately after such seal shall be prepared for use, the governor shall issue his proclamation announcing that the same has become the Great Seal of the State."

The contents of the resolution are modified by Miss Sallie Blake, in her book, Tallahassee of Yesterday, thus:

"Arms:

"The sun in his splendor over a highland in the distance, a cocoa tree, a steamboat on the water, and an Indian woman scattering flowers in the foreground.

"Motto:

"In God We Trust.

"Symbolism:

"The sun is the emblem of glory and splendor.

"In heraldry its meaning is 'absolute authority.'

"The highlands and water are typical of the State, and the steamboat of its commerce and progress.

"Flowers are the symbol of hope and joy. The Indian scattering them shows the influence of the Indian nation over the State.

"The cocoa or palm tree is the emblem of victory, justice, and royal honor."

The constitution of 1885 under which Florida still operates, retained the seal of 1868 under section 12 of article 9:

"The present seal of the State

shall remain the seal of the State of Florida."

There has been much criticism of the accuracy of perspective and proportion of the present design of the State Seal, or more properly the various designs, for there are many. In nearly all variations the palm tree seems out of all proportion to the steamboat for although on the far shore it looms much higher than the masts, which on this type of early auxiliary vessel were rigged for square sails and must have been of some height. This objection is not so marked in the replica of the seal which hangs in the office of the secretary of state. This design in colors, unlike all other variations, shows the palm tree on the near side of the body of water on a low point or island. It has other peculiarities not found elsewhere.

The seal actually used by the secretary of state shows a much smaller steamboat than any of the printed or painted forms. The detail is not very distinct in impressions made by this seal but sharply peaked hills are revealed and the Indian is shown holding a garland of flowers. The lettering of the present seal die has become defaced and the letters "orid" are missing from the word "Florida."

The original idea of the legislative resolution seems to have been missed in the majority of the variations, which show rather a garland or string of flowers extending from the hand of the Indian figure to the ground. Exceptions to this are found in the official Florida stationery in use in 1892, and in a cut reproduced on the title page of the Florida State Gazeteer published for 1886-87. These two show the Indian dropping single blossoms.

A peculiar form of the seal was printed on the cover of a bulletin of the Board of State Institutions in 1903, omitting the sun and rays entirely. The steamboat is almost as small in this design as in the State seal die and the headdress of the Indian is different from any other replica of the seal examined in that the feathers point both to front and back.

A cut used in a report of the

commissioner of agriculture printed in Tallahassee by John G. Collins, state printer, in 1895 and in the report of the secretary of state printed by I. B. Hilson, state printer in 1902, was largely used in State printing in that era. The main changes over the cut used in 1892 are that the Indian, formerly shown with white skin, is darkened by shading and the steamboat is moved up to reveal two stacks and an impression of speed is added. Cuts very similar to this have been used recently.

The current embossed stationery of the secretary of state's office has a design generally like the foregoing except that the skin of the Indian is again very light and the headdress is given in more detail, following the eagle feather bonnet of the plains Indians closely.

A consideration of the State seal involves the State flag as the seal is used as the most important feature of the emblem.

First mention of the State flag is found in the constitution of 1868, section 31 of article 16 which provided that:

"The legislature shall, as soon as convenient, adopt a State emblem having the design of the great seal of the State impressed upon a white ground of six feet six inches fly and six feet deep."

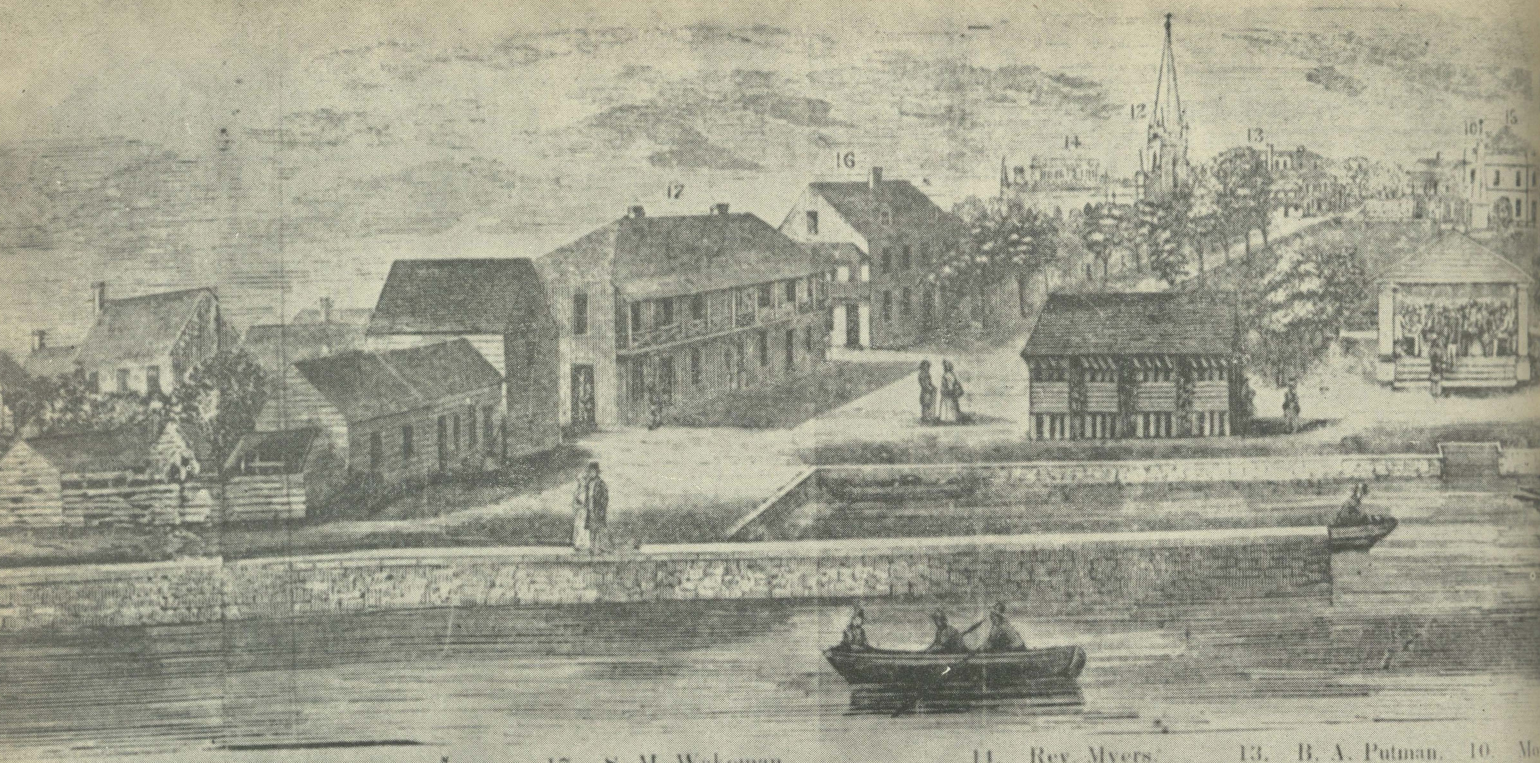
The constitution of 1885 changed the proportions and added diagonal bars to the flag under section 12 of article 16:

"The State flag shall be of the following proportions and description: Depth to be three-fourths length of fly. The seal of the State, of diameter one-third of the fly, in the center of a white ground: red bars, in width one-eighth the length of the fly extending from each corner toward the centre, to the outer rim of the seal."

Florida, as is well known, has served under the flags of five nations, the United States of America, the Confederate States of America, France, Spain, and Great Britain. In addition, Florida has twice been declared an independent nation.

The State has had two variations of the present official flag

(Continued on page 55)



17. S. M. Wakeman.
16. V. Lanchiez.

11. Rev. Myers.
12. Trinity Church.

13. B. A. Putman. 10. Mo.
15. Co.

VIEW OF ST. AUGUSTINE

Florida 100 Years Ago ...

FLORIDA, 100 years ago when statehood was achieved, was like it is now in area, but there were only 26 counties as shown on the map on front cover, and there were no real cities.

The counties, with their "seats of justice" as listed by Governor Moseley in a letter, and their populations, when included in the 1845 State census, were: Walton, Eucheeanna, 2,619; Washington, Roach's Bluff, 1,295; Jackson, Marianna, 5,629; Gadsden, Quincy, 7,645; Leon, Tallahassee, 9,612; Wakulla, New Port, 1,162; Jefferson, Monticello, 6,525; Madison, Madison Court House, 3,762; Hamilton, Jasper, 1,953; Columbia, Alligator (Lake City), 4,084; Alachua, Newnansville, 1,866; Marion, Camp King, 1,475; Benton, Annataliga, 561; Duval, Jacksonville, 3,511; St. Johns, St. Augustine, 3,114; Orange, Enterprise, 195; Hillsborough, Tampa Bay, 836; Nassau, Nassau Court House; St. Lucie, St. Lucie; Levy, Wacassassa; Franklin, Apalachicola; Calhoun, Iola; Escambia, Pensacola; Santa Rosa, Milton. The governor omitted two counties—Monroe, which contained one of the State's largest cities, Key West; and Dade which in 1850 had a population of 159.

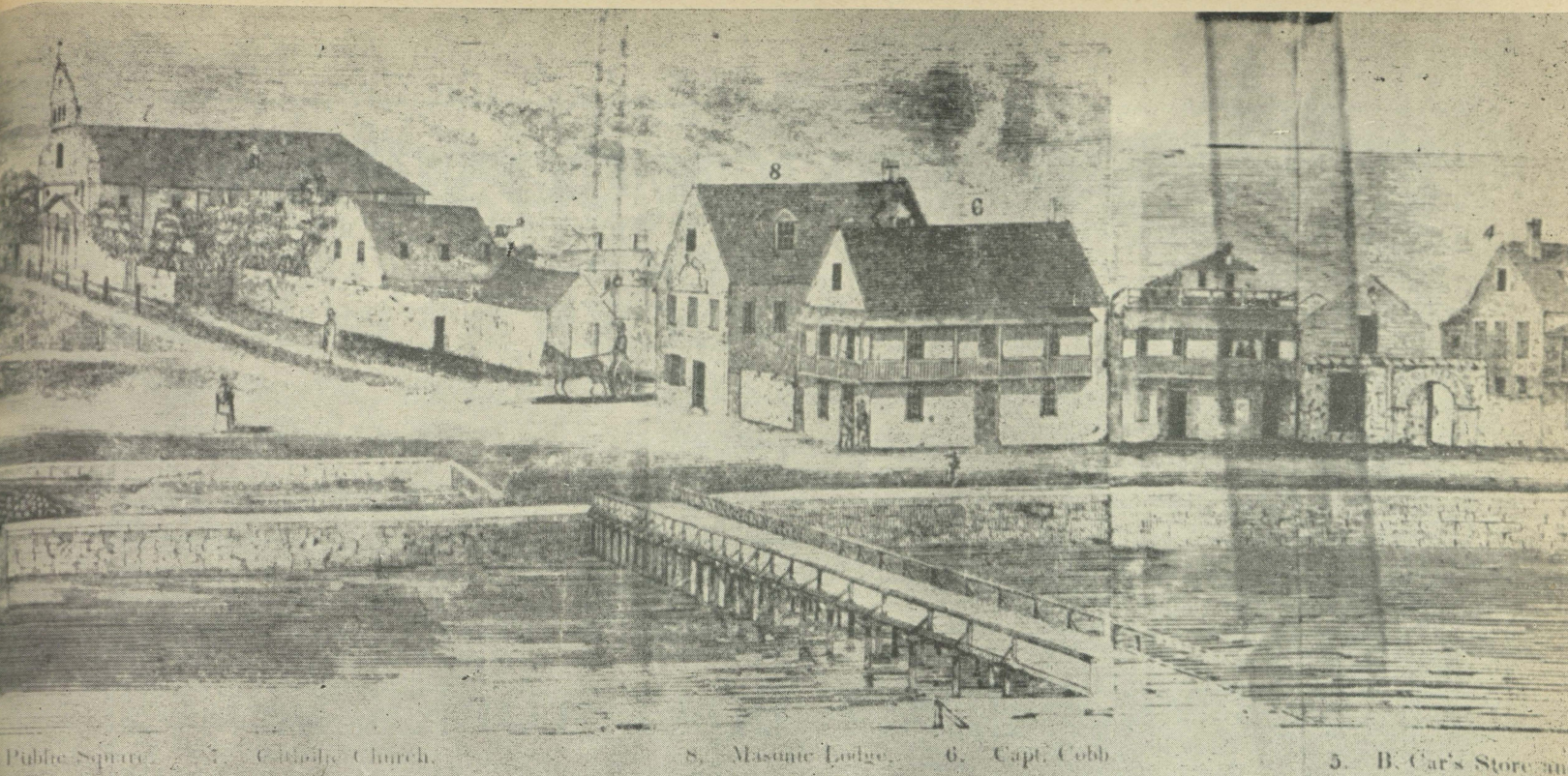
In 1845 the comptroller listed as taxable property: First-, second-, and third-class land; 26,731 slaves; 717,077 improved town lots valued at \$90,775; cattle of residents, over 100, numbering 35,295 and of nonresidents, 2,366; money at interest, \$961,985; stock in

banks, \$33,166; merchants' stocks in trade, \$425,914; wharves valued at \$3,570; 21 taverns and inns, 11 bars and restaurants, 3 tenpin alleys and 3 billiard tables. He had on the books and expected to collect from these assets, \$29,165.

Pictures in this issue show how some of the Florida towns and other scenes appeared just before statehood. The capitol was changed and the Tallahassee street scene was out of date by 1845. Much of the other scenery was about the same. The stagecoach advertisement shows a method of travel widely used before statehood and, as indicated, later.

In addition to the descriptions given elsewhere, an atlas published in 1838 gives some interesting data about Florida towns. St. Augustine is described as having about 2,000 inhabitants, a decrease from its former population, which was swelled by the

Reproduced above is the middle section only of a folding view of St. Augustine. The original, which folds into a bound cover, is in the collection of Dr. Mark F. Boyd, Tallahassee. It is without date or place of publication but is probably about as old as Florida's statehood. The crowded open structure in center foreground is still standing and is referred to locally as the "old slave market." Several other buildings in this sketch are still to be seen. Fort Marion is pictured in the original far to the right of the view shown here. The ancient gates are out of sight in the far background. In the census of 1850 St. Augustine was credited with a population of 1,934, of whom 1,213 were white persons, 90 free negroes and 631 slaves. It had more white population but fewer free negroes and slaves than Pensacola. Key West was larger as also, probably, was Tallahassee, but Jacksonville was smaller and Tampa, including Fort Brooke, had only 631 white persons and 336 slaves.



Public Square. 7. Catholic Church. 8. Masonic Lodge. 6. Capt. Cobb. 5. B. Car's Store.

EAST FLORIDA.

Drawn and Engraved on the spot, by John S. Horton

flight there from Smyrna or New Smyrna of some 600 Greeks and Minorcans, who had been almost enslaved on the plantations to the southward and which was later depressed when many Spaniards left the city after the purchase of the territory from Spain.

Jacksonville is described as an inconsiderable village at the Cowford on the St. Johns River. Above Jacksonville, the atlas said, was Picolata, an old Spanish fortress and a military post. The village of Fernandina was said to have acquired importance during the embargo and Three Years War due to the activities of smugglers and slave traders but it was then described as having been nearly deserted, as was also New Smyrna. Thriving villages listed were St. Marks, Magnolia, Quincy, Apalachicola, and St. Joseph. Pensacola was given a population of 2,400 and it was stated that the U. S. navy yard had been located at Tartar's Point. Tallahassee had a population of 1,500.

An 1866 atlas does not show Miami and the census of 1870 gave Dade County 85 persons, a slight increase over the 83 listed in 1860. We may judge, therefore, that the village of Miami and the population of Dade County went into decline after statehood since the county had a counted population of 159 as early as 1850. It was reported in the Federal census of 1840 that Mosquito and Hillsborough Counties had no inhabitants except at military posts, strong evidence that the rise and decline of populations in southern Florida counties depended upon the maintenance of garrisons at Florida's many frontier forts. Key Biscayne was once the county seat of Dade and,

when Miami was given as the name of a village, Biscayne was sometimes listed as the postoffice, although it was on the mainland.

At the time the map was made of Fort Brooke, showing Tampa's streets, there may have been no more than empty blocks laid out by surveyors for the future town, with perhaps a few scattered dwellings and Sutler's store. In 1850 the population of Tampa, including Fort Brooke, was given as 631 white persons, seven free negroes and 336 slaves but an 1851 atlas does not show Tampa adjacent to Fort Brooke.

The stagecoach poster reproduced in this issue shows that Tampa was an important port and terminus of overland travel by 1855. The railroad connecting Fernandina and Cedar Keys threatened Jacksonville and Tampa for years, but time shifted the trend.

Florida had a population, counted in the Federal census, of 34,730 in 1830, of 54,477 in 1840, of 87,445 in 1850 and probably about an average of the last two figures in 1845. The State census of that year was incomplete but indicated steady growth in the counties enumerated.

Five years before statehood Tallahassee, 1,160, and Pensacola, 2,459, were given as the principal towns; no others were included. Ten years later Tallahassee was not separately reported from Leon County and of the cities listed Key West led, with Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville next, in that order. Jacksonville then had 1,045, of whom 532 were white, 73 free negroes and 440

(Continued on page 51)

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Recalls Florida's Century ...

By HERBERT BAYER

BORN IN A LOG house on the fringe of Georgia's Okefenokee Swamp 9 years before Florida was admitted to statehood in 1845, tall, toothless, and wrinkled Jim Jones, rocked in a cowhide-covered hickory chair a few days ago on the porch of his Jacksonville home and reflected on the passing of an age.

Jones was one year old when his parents, seeking safety from roving Indian tribes, left Georgia in an ox-drawn wagon to establish a new home in Florida Territory. They selected a site 15 miles north of Jacksonville and Jones has left Duval County only twice since then. Each time he went to Volusia County to log trees and that was more than a half a century ago.

"Never cared much for traveling," he said to a Florida Highways representative. "I like it in Duval County."

Jones, as far as anybody here-about knows, is the city's oldest citizen. He's 109 years old and going strong, you might say. State census enumerators located him the other day while counting noses in west Jacksonville. His age is the highest they've yet found.

Despite Jones' age he possesses an unusually alert mind. His memory is exceptionally good. He can recall the close of the last war with the Seminoles in 1858; Florida's secession from the Union in 1861; reconstruction under Federal supervision in 1866; first telephones in Jacksonville in 1879; railroad enterprises of Flagler and Plant in 1892; the Spanish-American war in 1898 and the destruction of Jacksonville by fire in 1901.

He likes politics and thinks the late President Roosevelt was the greatest leader America has had. He's interested in State politics,

and recalls incidents in the administration of Governors John Milton in 1861, George F. Drew in 1877; Henry L. Mitchell in 1893, and on down to the incumbent.

He thinks tall men make the best governors. "Governor Holland is a tall man and he was a good governor," commented Jones. "Now comes Governor Caldwell. He's tall and he's going to be a great governor."

Jones lives with his "baby" daughter, Mrs. A. C. Hartley at 684 Herman street. Mrs. Hartley is in her 50's.

Also in the house are Jim's granddaughter, Mrs. Hazel Lindsey, and Larry, Jim's great-grandson, aged 3.

Four generations under one roof does not seem to be so exceptional to white-haired Jim.

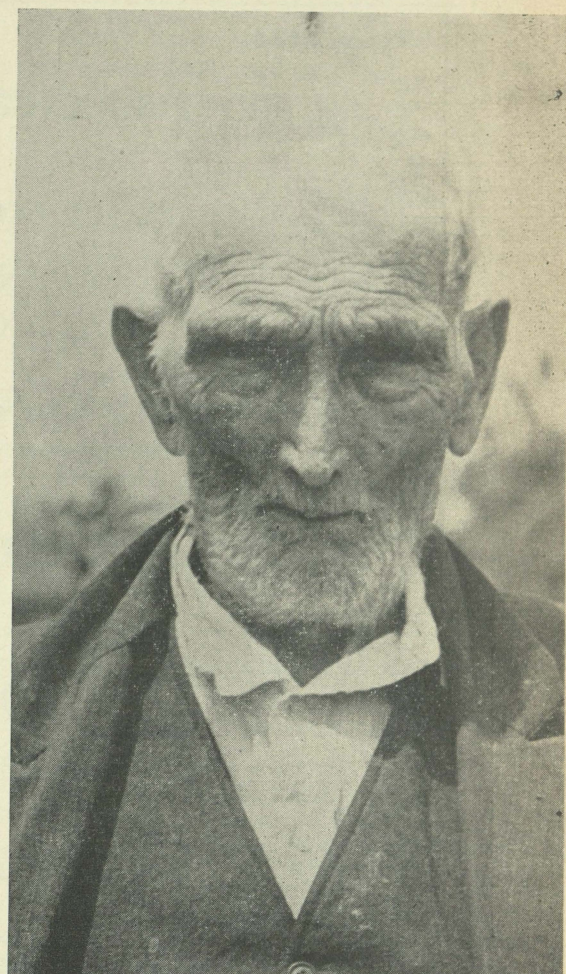
"I've granchildren in their 50's," he said. "They have children who have children now."

Jones has no idea himself how much family he has living. Mrs. Hartley, his daughter says "there's a cowpen full of them. She's going to figure them up some day."

Jones' earliest recollection of Jacksonville is a "sorry looking place with one store made of logs." He came to Jacksonville once a month with his parents to buy supplies, mostly flour, coffee, tobacco, snuff, and whiskey, when his father didn't make the latter on their place.

Jones was growing into manhood during the Seminole War when Indians were on the prowl, burning cabins about the city and killing and scalping the unfortunates. He remembers the Indians very well, and recalls that his father often killed them in the swamps.

He was grown when the Civil War started. He said residents here were divided in their allegiance



to the Federal government and to the Confederate cause. He was a woodsman and he did not know much about the reason for the war. He "hid out" in the woods, he said, until the war was over. He remembers the occupation of Jacksonville.

He never learned to read and write and he has not let the troubles of the world bother him. Whether that is one reason why he has lived so long, he can't say.

Once in a while he listens to the radio, but not often. He reads the newspapers.

Jones has been married three times, ou'living all three wives. He has eight children by his third marriage of which three are alive. There were a dozen children by the first two wives. They are dead.

Ask Jones to account for his long life and his eyes will twinkle at the question.

"Lord knows, son," he said, "I've drunk my share of liquor and chewed tobacco for, I guess, nigh

(Continued on page 56)

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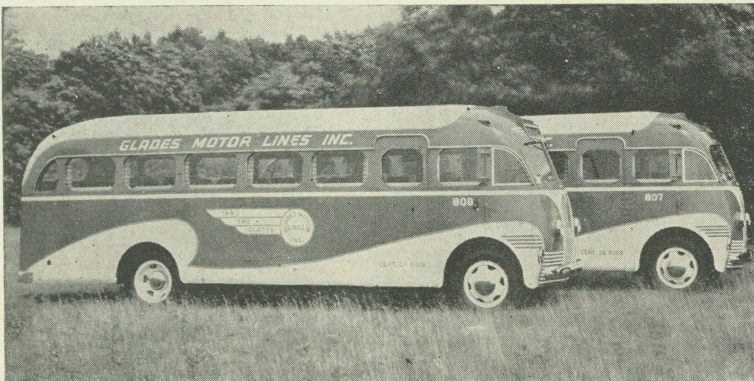
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FLORIDA

IT HAPPENED IN FLORIDA . . .

AGE—Jim Jones, 109, Jacksonville resident who recalls all of Florida's first century of statehood may be the oldest citizen of the State . . . but Mrs. Mary Moulton of Miami will celebrate her 100th birthday anniversary Sept. 26 . . . and Ben Smith, Tampa negro, who was a slave in South Carolina until he was 21, will be 101 years of age June 12.

★ **YOUTH**—An 18-year-old Tampan, arrested for transporting stolen liquor in an ambulance, fled the courtroom, was fired on by officers, made good his escape, but came back after talking with his father . . . Another Tampan of the same age was held for forging three checks, each for the amount of his weekly wage, while employed for three days . . . Brush fires in Coral Gables were traced to a gang of arsonists from 9 to 17 years of age, who used booby traps made of match folders and lighted cigarettes . . . At Key West a 110-pound girl was arrested for punching a 165-pound man in the eye . . . Appointment of Miss Nell Walden as teacher at the Turkey Creek school was cancelled when school officials discovered that she is only 17 years of age . . . The mother of two boys, 19 and 23, had them arrested in Tampa for drinking and loafing all the time although she could not afford to support them . . . Also at Tampa the mother of a prospective 14-year-old bride berated the county judge for refusing to issue the marriage license . . . A Tampa boy, called to service in the Navy, had the choice of two high school diplomas since Plant high school and another in Tennessee, which he recently attended each decided he merited it.

★ **MARRIAGE**—A Key West girl has brought a test case to discover whether she is married to a soldier overseas to whom she was wed in a proxy ceremony, under written contract . . . Returning

from overseas a Tampa soldier found that his wife had had three children during his absence and a Tampa sailor was told by his wife that his arrival had upset her vacation plans . . . A young Miami wife sought divorce after being paddled with a hair brush by her husband . . . and two couples sought dissolution in Miami of marriages solemnized in Germany.

★ **BABIES**—A soldier carrying his baby in a basket, dropped it when the handle broke and the tot fell headfirst to the cement of a Miami railway station but the parents picked it up, apparently none the worse for wear, caught the train . . . Charging that her husband is being held by Navy authorities under a charge of bigamy, a Miami wife seeks legal custody of her unborn child . . . And an unwed father, caring for his offspring himself, received help from the Dade County health unit nurse.

★ **PETS**—A Tampan was acquitted on the judge's ruling that it is justifiable to kill a cat which is destroying property—in this case his biddies . . . For the first time in many a long day in snake-free Key West, a rattlesnake, 5 feet, 1 inch in length and with seven rattles and a button, was killed there . . . Chief Quigg of Miami, is on the horns of a dilemma in reference to some 1,000 pigeons, loved by those who feed them in the park and hated by nearby hotel operators—unaided by charter provisions which inconsistently authorize him to shoot pigeons on sight while also making the area a bird sanctuary . . . At Pensacola, Rusty, registered cocker spaniel, had 12 healthy, thriving pups—twice the usual number.

★ **THEFTS**—A cement statue of a nude child was stolen from a Miami yard . . . A hotel guest in the same city told police that clothing stolen from his suitcase included

a pair of \$40 garters, a dozen men's handkerchiefs valued at \$60, a topcoat worth \$395, two suits of underwear worth \$60, two sport shirts worth \$35 and three pairs of pajamas valued at \$75 . . . A thief took only one pair of shoes after breaking into a Tampa store . . . Thieves, looting a Tampa filling station, took all the popular brands of cigarettes in stock, scorned a neat stack of off-brand smokes . . . A Tampa negro, arrested for stealing three dozen slips while employed in a store for three days, demanded and was promised his wages . . . Miami thieves looted a bakery of a large quantity of sugar, left \$50 in cash untouched.

★ **ALIBIS**—For absenteeism from a Tampa shipyard: Sitting too long on the St. Petersburg green benches, resulting in sunburn . . . Spat with wife, resulting in her hiding his trousers. For getting drunk: Took drinks for toothache . . . had indigestion from eating beans, which police mistook for intoxication . . . drowning sorrow after learning of death of son in Pacific . . . All these reported in Tampa—also, a convicted man asked to be released from jail because he required a special diabetic diet; a girl from Georgia, so she could go home and help with the spring plowing.

★ Because they liked the jailor and did not want him to get hurt, two prisoners in Dade County jail reported to authorities a jail-break plot which included slugging of the elderly guard.

★ A set of false teeth was discovered in a sparrow's nest at Jacksonville.

★ Miami parents of Peter Thomas, American soldier with the First Army in Germany, learned from him that a Nazi prisoner was brought in whose name was Peter Thomas.

★ Earle Jones, secretary of the Jacksonville city commission recently stumbled over the word "preaching," while reading a complaint of noisy sermons in Hemming Park . . . he rendered it: "pre-aching." Redeeming himself, he later read the following with-

(Continued on page 46)

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County Activities and Personalities...

NORTHWEST FLORIDA needs a veterans' hospital, according to the feeling expressed at a meeting of more than 100 Legionnaires at Panama City recently. Franklin County commissioners have agreed to furnish a site for such a hospital. A committee will go to Washington in an effort to secure the institution.

■ Dr. W. E. Van Landingham, county physician, has urged Palm Beach County commissioners to change the name of the county home to Palm Beach County Home and Hospital. He argued that by calling it the "poor farm" an unnecessary stigma was placed on the institution.

■ Approximately 900 persons have been inoculated against typhoid in the Canal Point, Pahokee, Azucar, and part of Belle Glade area, the board of county commissioners has been informed by the health officer.

■ Osceola County commissioners have outlined, in a letter to constituents, a plan to build cattle guards for the use and benefit of private owners of property with materials furnished by and at the expense of owners.

■ County Commissioner Val Cleary has been appointed head of the Miami Beach Elks rehabilitation committee with \$5,000 working fund. The money is to be used to set up rehabilitation machinery for returning Elks.

■ Hardee County will have a new registration before the next election. The board of commissioners has authorized Mrs. C. J. Curry, county registrar, to prepare the new list.

■ Orange County commissioners have joined in the advertising of a local bill to be introduced in the Florida legislature, if passed, will allow them \$75 per month for car maintenance.

■ Members of the Greater Miami Port Authority have recommended a slight change in the plan to turn over their duties to the Dade County commissioners. They suggested that the new port authority

consist of five members to be appointed by the county commissioners from their respective commissioner's districts.

■ Hillsborough County plans to obtain some of the Federal government's huge supply of road-building equipment. It is expected this equipment will be thrown on the market at bargain basement prices.

■ Palm Beach County commissioners adopted a resolution requesting Senators Pepper and Andrews to take prompt action for a veterans' hospital, as outlined by the Resources Development Board.

■ County Commissioner Harry Sloat of DeSoto County, brought about the arrest of Jack Helton of the Brownville section, after Helton attacked the commissioner with his fist. The alleged assault, it was stated, occurred as the result of a dispute in the replacement of a culvert near Helton's property.

■ Hillsborough County budget board considered cost estimates necessary for the installation of a new three-way radio system for sheriffs' deputies and county traffic department cars in Hillsborough County.

■ Florida may designate January 30, the birthday of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a legal holiday if the Duval board of county commissioners has its way. The commission is seeking legislative action to this end.

■ Maximo Valdez, tendered his resignation as chairman of the Monroe County board April 9. The members immediately, by unanimous vote, elected W. A. Parrish of Marathon to succeed him.

■ There probably will be an increase in county budgetary requirements for the 1945-46 fiscal year, according to the prediction of the Dade County commissioners as they commenced a preliminary study of the needs of various departments.

■ At the monthly meeting of the Orange County Welfare Advisory

Board, county commissioners presented a report showing the industrial, economic, and social status of their districts.

■ A petition is being circulated in Highlands County which will request county commissioners to raise the level of Lake Reedy. The purpose is to increase the water level and thus aid the citrus groves adjacent to the lake.

■ An injunction suit, amounting to \$10,000, has been brought by the Embry-Riddle Co. to prevent the Hendry County tax assessor from assessing and the county tax collector from collecting taxes on real estate claimed to be used for school purposes at Clewiston. The board has authorized H. A. Rider to represent the county officials.

■ Palm Beach County commissioners approved a motion by Commissioner Paul Rardin of Canal Point, to obtain a right-of-way for the relocation of a county road along the south boundary of Section 5, extending from the Pahokee-Belle Glade highway out of the muck.

■ Upon the suggestion of Commissioner Ed H. Beckett, Pinellas County commissioners at a special meeting dropped from the county-sponsored legislative program a proposed local bill that would put the county in the power and light business. The board retained, however, a proposal which would provide establishment of a County Utilities Board authorized to negotiate reduction in Pinellas power and light rates.

■ Establishment of an armory for the Fort Lauderdale unit of the State Guard has been requested by the Broward County commission. The board promises cooperation and financial aid for the project.

■ The members of the Palm Beach County commission are included in the permanent organization set up in that county to work on the long standing problem of a four-lane highway through relocation

(Continued on page 46)

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FLORIDA TOMORROW begins its second century as a State within the United States. And never has a State felt as young at its age. The phenomenon is even more remarkable when it is remembered that Florida has a long history under other flags before it came into the United States possession.

Florida's past is interesting, vivid, and great. The historians will have their holiday all of this year recalling this and that. We shall be told that Andrew Jackson, whom our own Marshall Dunning has adopted and somewhat metamorphosed for whimsical purposes in his cartoons, was our first territorial governor, that Moseley was our first State governor; that Yulee, or Levy, was our first United States senator, that Gorrie, a Floridian, invented ice, etc., etc.

Great indeed, has been Florida's past. Yet our eyes are on the future. We are not an old State. We are young and virile, eager for new enterprises in a new world. Florida is not ancient. It is still a frontier State.—Jacksonville Journal.

Don Ponce De Leon Found Quite A Place Here!

FLORIDA HAS COME a long way. Proud as a kid with new red boots, Florida in the midst of war and progress, tomorrow celebrates its 100th anniversary as a State. If not altogether a happy birthday, it is an impressive one and one which calls for reflection.

The immediate thought is that Florida surely has come a long way and that is a correct thought. It is, however, inadequate to stop here. What Florida has had in the past is interesting. What it has in the future is important.

Florida, most Floridians agree—and it is a view shared by much of the Nation—has the brightest future of any State in the Union. It has its own unmatched climate, which will increase in appreciation as the years go on. It has built fine and attractive and prosperous cities. It has brought forward, developed, and expanded its unique and still yet hardly touched agricultural empire. It has numerous natural resources still untapped.

Certainly Florida has come a long way but it has a long way to go. To attain its possibilities, its true position of greatness, it must realize that so far as actual accomplishments are measured it is still at the beginning. The first 100 years, in this instance, are nowise the hardest.

To attain to the Florida that is the dream of Florida, the State must have a continued enlightenment of citizenship; it must have better schools, broader and better education and a greater acceptance of civic responsibilities by all its people. It must have wider awake, more alert communities. It must have bet-

ter government. It must have more jobs and greater and more equal opportunities for many of its citizens.

Florida is just at the beginning. People are only now beginning to know how to travel, and to have the fast and desired means to do it. Science has just started to learn what to do with the State's citrus and agricultural products. Despite war, people are just beginning to learn to have fun, and where else can they better have it than in this paradise of sun-kissed land and water?

Today, war prevents the usual centennial celebration for Florida. It does not, however, obscure what the State has done or what the State may do.

Florida has lifted itself from swamp and slavery to such settings as Coral Gables, the Bok Singing Tower and the Ringling Art Museum. What could be more fitting for this fountain of youth?—Tampa Daily Times.

Our Neglected Centennial

ENTERING UPON its centennial year of statehood, Florida has, as yet, given no practical recognition to the anniversary, planned no formal ceremony or celebration.

Historic dates on Florida's calendar: March 3, when President Tyler signed the act of congress admitting Florida to statehood; March 18, when President Tyler formally proclaimed Florida the State; July 25, when the first elected governor of Florida, William D. Moseley, was inaugurated, and the State government actually began to function.

Except for a proclamation by Governor Caldwell urging Florida counties, cities, schools, colleges, and civic organizations "to observe the centennial with appropriate exercises," and to display the State and national flags on one or all of the anniversary dates, and the authorization by the postoffice department of a commemorative 3-cent stamp, nothing definite has been done.

The Florida Centennial Commission, created by the legislature, has contented itself with making suggestion of observance. The Florida Historical Society announces that it has not entirely abandoned the idea of some sort of observance, preferably a reenactment of the inauguration of First Governor Moseley, but that it has definitely passed up celebration of the March dates. Dr. Kathryn Abbey Hanna is collecting data for a history of the State. The State Library Board is compiling historical documents and State Librarian Cash has written a pamphlet, but it has not been published. The Centennial Commission advanced the idea of an authentic history of the State, illustrated with facsimiles of historical documents and photographs of important events in the State's first (Continued on page 56)

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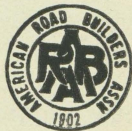
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FLORIDA

Frail Tennessee Boy Stars In "The Yearling"

By ED RAY

On the frail shoulders of a sensitive, wan, slim, blond lad of 10 years, a fifth grader from Nashville, Tenn., whose blue eyes speak eloquently, rests the hope that Floridians finally will see on the screen the beloved "Jody" of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' great Florida story, "The Yearling."

On them also rests Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's hope that, after setbacks costing more than a half million dollars, it can offer to movie-goers, with an additional outlay of two or more millions, a technicolor product worthy of the Pulitzer prize-winning novel.

The second filming of "The Yearling" started on elaborate sets in the backwoods near Silver Springs in May. The center of attention of M-G-M's party of more than 100 "on location" was Claude Jarman, Jr., a stripling who never even dreamed of a movie role before it was actually offered him.

It was not thus three years ago during the story's first filming, now discarded completely. Then it was Spencer Tracy, big-name star of Hollywood, who was spotlighted in the role of "Jody's" father, "Penny Baxter."

In fact, there is little similarity between the first and the present filming. There is an entirely new cast, new locations which technicians have built in the last two months faithful to the actual descriptions in the epic, a new director—famous Clarence Brown whose "National Velvet" starring Elizabeth Taylor and Mickey Rooney, recently delighted movie audiences.

The "Jody" of the first filming, who nosed out a Port Tampa lad in a national contest for the role, now is a Marine cadet. But the new "Jody," who possesses an innate love for animals and the proper Southern accent, prerequisites for the role, already has eliminated fears that the right lad was not available for the difficult part.

The excitement of going on location after spending two months on M-G-M's lot in Culver City, Cal., the change in climate, water, and food, sent young Claude to an Ocala hospital. That immediately cast gloom among the movie party which is hopeful of steering clear of the troubles which killed the first filming. But he recuperated from his stomach upset in quick time and was back in the party's camp ready for work.

He is a normal boy even if pale and wistful. He wanted to go swimming in Silver Springs during the hottest part of the day when he first arrived. But Director Brown, who wants noth-

ing to happen to the delicate white skin of the lad because "Jody" in the book is sickly, ruled out swimming until sundown.

Young Jarman's father, a Nashville railroad accountant, is his constant companion. He was granted a six-months' leave of absence to see his son through the movie's completion. "Jody's" mother and sister are still in Nashville.

The boy's natural modesty—there is no hint of shyness about him—has not been changed by his sudden elevation to one of filmdom's most coveted child roles. Nor has he been bewildered by the constant attention of veterans of the movie industry and thousands of movie fans who already are flocking here to get a glimpse of him.

Claude's selection concluded a six-month search of eight Southern States during which more than 12,000 boys between 10 and 12 years of age were interviewed. He was found by Director Brown, who had gone through 12 different cities posing as a public school building inspector. He adopted this searching method so that he would attract no special attention and could concentrate on finding the exact type of lad called for by the book.

The minute he saw Claude in the Nashville school, Brown knew that his search was over. And after observing him daily since then, he believes the lad not only will be the real "Jody," but also will have a future—full career as a child star.

"Jody's" flaxen hair already has grown appropriately long. He goes barefoot and likes to don the ragged costume he will wear throughout the filming.

He is not neglecting the regular studies of a fifth grader. A special tutor drills him in his lessons three hours a day.

Newcomers to starring roles—Gregory Peck and Jacqueline White—will play the parts of "Jody's" parents, "Penny" and "Ma Baxter."

About 35 deer are on location and Director Brown hopes that one of them can be the perfect "Flag" of the story. They are only a part of the authentic menagerie important in the proper filming.

The deer already know Jody so well that they are perfectly willing to pose with him.

For two hours recently "Jody," Peck and Miss White graciously obliged more than 100 soldier fans from Camp Blanding with autographs and by posing for many clicking cameras.

Three unknowns they were—but Director Brown feels sure that in a

short time their portrayal of the simple Florida backwoods family which struggled against overwhelming odds for a bare existence will definitely change their status in movie ranks.

Advertising Florida

THE STATE advertising bill, appropriating \$500,000 annually to advertise Florida nationally, is a law today. Properly administered, wisely invested, this fund should mean a lot to Florida. In its original style, the bill smacked somewhat of the pork barrel but immersed in the acid of revision, it emerges clean-cut and apparently healthy. Governor Caldwell can be credited for the changes.

Other States have had State advertising programs on an efficient business-like basis.

Properly administered, the new State advertising program can do for Florida what State advertising has done for other sections of the country. Wisely invested, this \$500,000 annual fund will attract new industries and new businesses, the economic spiral will soar like a waterspout and Florida will take her proper place—as always, in the sun—as one of America's greatest States; in truth, a land of opportunity. —Jacksonville Journal.

Ponce de Leon

THE ST. PETERSBURG Chamber of Commerce got in a neat plug for the west coast city by trumping up some fanciful squabble between Miami, St. Augustine, and other Florida communities over where Juan Ponce de Leon first stepped ashore in these parts.

Said Chamber Manager Davenport:

"History is conclusive that after landing in Florida De Leon proceeded to Cuba, where he died. If he had landed at St. Petersburg, he would never have left the spot."

The argument is specious. History is not conclusive. There is no evidence that the St. Petersburg green benches had been set up at that remote period to keep the aging Ponce from moving further. —Miami Herald.

The school child most likely to get hurt is a seventh grader in a street or sidewalk accident not involving a motor vehicle during the month of May, reports the National Safety Council. These facts are based on the council's annual survey of student accidents.

More than 700,000 women drivers were involved in traffic accidents in 1944. It is estimated that the accident rates of men and women, based on mileage, would be equal if men drivers averaged four times as many miles as women drivers.

FLORIDA'S CAPITOL

(Continued from page 11)

the erection of one wing of a capitol building to be located in the center of the town, that the cost of the wing should not exceed \$12,000 and the governor should appoint three commissioners for the sale of lots. The town of Tallahassee was incorporated by the council in 1825.

Difficulties over the capitol began early. The original State buildings cost little and were constructed and put into use without trouble or delay. But almost as soon as the work has started on the more permanent structures strife and discord broke out.

The log buildings were supplanted almost at once by the first wing of a new capitol. At the second session in 1825 Governor Duval submitted a report to the council on the sums collected from the sale of lots and the amounts expended on the construction of the wing. In 1826 Governor Duval submitted the reports of the three commissioners and advised that one commissioner could handle the business in future.

In the following year January 21, 1827 the council directed that the commissioner should make no contract for further work on the capitol but should apply all receipts from lots on debts which had arisen from the construction of the first wing.

But in the fall of the same year, December 22, 1827, soon after the reconvening of the council, provisions were made to extend the limits of Tallahassee and to sell more lots for the purpose of proceeding with work on the capitol building.

Governor Duval advocated enlargement and improvement of the building and agitation for a larger capitol continued from year to year until 1828 when John P. Duval, brother of the governor and then commissioner for the capitol, entered into a contract with Benjamin G. Thornton for the construction of a capitol building to make use of the old wing. The walls and foundation were to be of brick, the roof of slate and the joists and floors of heart pine.

Thornton's contract called for the walls and roof only at a price of \$17,000. Jesse H. Willis was to furnish the brick for \$6,000. Joseph McBride, G. W. Ward, Davis Floyd, Samuel A. Spence and Wesley Adams signed Thornton's bond and Major Benjamin Chaires signed the bond for Willis.

Thornton, the major contractor, erected a sawmill near the present site of the Leon County courthouse, hauled lumber, erected a kiln for the making

of lime from rock, quarried limestone for the purpose, purchased oxen and mules and assembled labor for the purpose of carrying out his contract.

Early in 1829 the legislative council refused to authorize a continuance of the work but in November of the same year efforts were made to continue the building. Alexander Adair, John S. Shepard and Robert Butler were designated as directors to resume work on January 1, 1830 and have it completed by August 1, 1831.

But there was insufficient money to pay the contractor and Thornton lost his mansion, several city lots, mules, sawmill, workshop, lime kiln, limestone, timber and slaves in the litigation which followed. Thornton brought suit against the Territory but the case was thrown out of court. The commissioners then sued Thornton for nonperformance of contract and the

jury decided in Thornton's favor but without a judgment.

In 1832, with work halted on the capitol, the council provided that \$1,200 be spent for painting the building, lathing, and plastering, painting the fence and gate about the capitol square, pruning trees, and clearing and grading the grounds. No provision was made for completion of the building.

In 1833 and again in 1834 the Thornton controversy was submitted to three arbitrators but the dispute was not settled until 1835 when the board made an award in his favor. The arbitrators were James A. Bethelot,

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chosen by Thornton; Edward Chandler, chosen by the commissioners, and Col. Thomas R. Randolph, named by the first two. Bethelot awarded Thornton the full amount of his contract, less the \$4,000 already paid to him mostly in goods and supplies. Chandler awarded Thornton nothing. The umpire took the middle ground, awarding half the contract sum, about \$6,500.

The report of the arbitrators, prepared by Colonel Randolph, was lost after being delivered into the custody of State officials. No action was taken on the claim until March 5, 1842 when a relief bill requiring that \$2,500 be paid to Thornton was passed and approved.

Meanwhile efforts to add new wings to the old structure had failed and a movement was started to tear down the old wing and erect a new capitol with the aid of a grant from congress.

In 1832 the district attorney was ordered to force collection of amounts due on lots purchased from the Territory by suing the makers of notes and bonds. In 1834 more lots were ordered placed on sale. By 1836 the need for additional space for State offices had become acute and the auditor and treasurer were instructed to rent a suitable house for their office at not more than \$200 a year. A new fence about the capitol square was provided in the same year, the posts to be of cedar or heart pine, lightwood, seasoned live oak, cypress, or juniper. In 1839 the governor again was authorized to enclose the capitol building with a fence of durable materials, to have a well and pump installed on the grounds and to set out ornamental trees. The council set aside \$300 for these purposes.

By 1840 there was still more need for office space and George K. Walker was paid \$1,200 rent for the use of a building to house the council.

But plans for a new capitol were already underway. On March 3, 1839, congress appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of "erecting a suitable state-house or public building for the use of the territorial legislature," for the offices of the secretary of the Territory and for keeping the public archives. In the same year the Florida legislative council passed an act for the erection of a new capitol.

Almost before work had begun on the new building trouble started again. Michael Ledwith had the contract for furnishing lintels, window frames, floor joists, roofing, etc., for the building at a price of \$13,987. The old building, erected in 1826 was torn down and Richard A. Shine had the contract and had constructed the

foundation and was ready to begin with the walls. He called upon the commissioner for the window frames but Ledwith refused to supply them on the ground that he had not been paid for materials already furnished.

The commissioner contended Ledwith had delivered on the job about \$1,000 worth of white pine which would not be needed until the roof was built. Ledwith demanded payment and the work was halted. The commissioner then took the contract out of Ledwith's hands and work proceeded.

Later a council investigation found that, while not entitled legally under his contract to payment, Ledwith should be awarded \$379 loss on lumber supplied, \$20 shop rent and \$200

legal fees for the firm of Thompson and Hagner.

Work went forward at a fair rate of speed until February 1841 when lack of money prevented further construction. Two-thirds of the building had been constructed and covered in and work had progressed to the second story of the unfinished portion. This afforded temporary quarters for the legislative council and for the secretary of the Territory.

Congress was urged to appropriate

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\$30,000 additional to complete the building. It was urged that this would save rents then being paid for the court of appeals and for other governmental offices. In 1842 the Territory renewed its appeal to congress for assistance but congress turned a deaf ear to the Territory which was so soon to become a State.

The unfinished portion of the capitol building remained exposed to the weather and there was danger of loss through deterioration. On March 15, 1843 the legislature ordered the commissioner of the Tallahassee fund to have the uncovered portion roofed over, "permanently or not" as he might find advisable, by means to be available or to borrow if possible.

The record is silent or lost, but we must assume that the commissioner found a way to complete the roof. The governor was authorized in 1839 to appoint a gentleman to select a quarter section of land to take the place of the quarter originally selected and later made a part of Lafayette grant. The sale of this additional land, no doubt, provided funds for the completion of the capitol.

A well was drilled on the capitol square in 1842 by A. Patterson who drew \$350 for the use of hands on the job. The New Castle Manufacturing Company furnished boring instruments for \$167.15. In that year the council was informed that \$24,000 was needed to pay indebtedness on the capitol building.

During the construction of this building, which became the central unit of the enlarged capitol as it stands today, commissioners were changed frequently.

John P. Duval was commissioner in 1828 when the contract was made with Thornton. The board of directors named in 1832, consisted of Elisha B. Perkins, D. Thomas, and Thomas Brown. In 1833, Turbott B. Betton was commissioner. He was succeeded by William Alston in 1835. When the contracts were let for the new building, Dr. C. G. English was commissioner.

The second permanent but third capitol building which remains in use today as the nucleus of the present structure was completed and ready for the first session of the State legislature in June 1845. It remained without noticeable change until 1902.

During the intervening years the question of Capitol removal had been agitated time and again and had its place in the difficulties over construction of the buildings. At the last State democratic convention held in Jacksonville, June 20, 1900, the question of removal was submitted in a democratic white primary with the proviso that unless Tallahassee received a plurality of the votes the Capitol should be removed but otherwise the capitol building should be improved. In his message to the leg-

islature of 1901, Governor W. S. Jennings called attention to the fact that Tallahassee had received a majority, greater support than the plurality provided for, and he therefore recommended an appropriation to improve the capitol.

Following this suggestion the legislature appropriated \$75,000 which was used for the erection of the north and south wings of the present building, first used for legislative halls, the supreme court and State offices, but now used entirely for State offices except that the rooms on the third floor are used for legislative committee rooms during session. Under the same appropriation the large dome was erected to replace the small cupola which had graced the original structure.

The building commission was made up of Governor Jennings, Comptroller A. C. Croom, W. A. Blount, H. J. Drane, and C. M. Brown. The architect was Frank P. Milburn and the contractor, J. E. Parrish.

In 1921 the legislature appropriated \$250,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the capitol building and this work was carried on under the administration of Governor Cary A. Hardee.

The contract called for the erection of the present east and west wings of the capitol building, repairs, refinishing, and such improvements as the marble stairways and wainscoting

and refurnishing of various offices.

At the session of 1923 an act was passed approving the expenditure of \$8,000 for repairs to take care of latent defects, decay, and unexpected conditions; \$4,053.95 for the purchase and repair of furniture and \$13,500 for furnishing of committee rooms, repairs in the basement, and for the construction of sidewalks, drives, and ground beautification.

The same legislature passed a concurrent resolution accepting with grateful appreciation a gift to the capitol grounds by the citizens of Tall-

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hassee of a system of white way lights around the capitol square.

The building commission of 1921 was made up of Governor Hardee, H. Clay Crawford, Rivers Buford, Ernest Amos, J. C. Luning, W. A. McRae, Nathan Mayo, W. N. Sheats, and W. S. Cawthon. The contractors were Parker and Yeager and the architect, H. J. Klutho.

The cornerstone of the newer wings of the capitol was laid with Masonic ceremonies April 1922.

The present east portico of the capitol is a replica of the original under which governors are inaugurated. The west portico was omitted in the newer addition to make room for the larger house chamber.

One of the oldest mementoes of the first capitol is the full length portrait of George Washington which hangs back of the speaker's rostrum in the house chamber. This portrait was purchased for the territorial council chamber under a resolution of 1836.

Legislatures since 1923 have authorized appropriations for alterations, repairs, installations, and care of the capitol grounds but the structure remains substantially unchanged after the second renovation and enlargement of Florida's third capitol building.

FLORIDA'S HISTORY

(Continued from page 25)

the forced calls that the ships make here only too often.

For the same reasons, I shall say something of Indian-Key, another island of the same group, which is also inhabited. It is marked on the old maps under the name of Matanzas, and, at a time now remote, the crew of a French ship being wrecked there, were massacred by the Caloosas Indians. It is seventy-five miles west of Key-West. It is nothing but a rock with an area of about twelve acres. When the whites settled there, not an atom of arable land existed. They brought some soil from neighboring islands, and they fished up mud from the bottom of the sea; now there are cocoanut, banana, and orange trees etc., but no shrubs or wild animals except for bears that swim over sometimes from the neighboring coast. There are only about thirty whites and about twenty slaves. There are twelve houses. The inhabitants live exclusively on shipwrecks, which are so frequent on this whole coast.

In spite of its numerical insignificance, the people send a representative to the Florida assembly, and this settlement is the county seat of a county, has a court of justice and five or six lawyers. Whisky may not be sold to sailors. This island is only a quarter of a mile from the little island of Matabombe, and, as the sea that separates them is only a foot deep at low tide, it is proposed to connect

them by means of a causeway. The climate is very beautiful and healthful. They say that the heat is always tempered by trade winds that blow constantly, and an informed resident assured me that the thermometer had never gone higher than eighty-four degrees Fahrenheit and almost never lower than fifty. He cited only one exception to this last fact,—several years before the thermometer had registered only forty-eight.

But the island has since experienced a disaster that has been too common for some years in these regions. The Seminole Indians attacked it during the night in 1839 when almost all the inhabitants fell under the bloody tomahawk. A few succeeded in taking refuge in the neighboring islands, but the savages continued to look for them for three days, and very few escaped a death all the more frightful as their barbaric enemies did all in their power to prolong their torture.

First Spinster: Is it true that you're going to be married?

Second Spinster: No, No, but I'm thankful for the rumor.

FLORIDA'S 100 YEARS AS A STATE

(Continued from page 9)

very existence. What holds a town back, while others go forward? What retards and what speeds progress of a community or of a State?

Governor Caldwell believes that conservation of natural resources and of human resources is a sound investment that pays dividends in development and progress. It is not a new idea. As a policy of government it has been growing along with the State. It has not before reached such proportions as in the allocations of State funds made in this centennial year for education, health, welfare, and conservation.

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IT HAPPENED IN FLORIDA

(Continued from page 35)

out a slip: "The front bumper bracket was badly broken and the body bent."

★ A recruit who confessed that he did not know his sizes in handkerchiefs and towels was told by a Camp Blanding supply sergeant not to come back until he found out.

★ Live bullets, accidentally mixed with blanks, were fired in a mock fraternal initiation in Miami . . . Two men hiding behind the "victim" to break plates, simulating target hits in a William Tell act were hit, one in the abdomen, the other in the hand.

★ Dr. E. C. Nance, discharged as an army captain, journeyed to Tampa where he was to become president of the university, still wearing his uniform. Arriving on VE-day, when all military personnel were restricted, he was stopped by MPs, had a difficult time getting to the university in time for a scheduled concert.

★ Because a St. Petersburg motorist made a charmingly frank admission that he had made an illegal U-turn deliberately thinking he could "get away with it," the judge let him off with a suspended \$5 fine . . . Another motorist in the same city won acquittal for ignoring a police patrol car for many blocks, when he explained that he first refused to let a car pass in a school zone and then stubbornly refused to look in its direction, unaware that it was the "law" trailing him.

★ Miami Beach girls have complained of wolf calls by Nazi prisoners of war working in and around a garage there.

COUNTY ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 37)

of the Florida East Coast Railway to the Seaboard right-of-way.

■ The Dade County commission has given its approval to legislation which would provide a permanent voter registration for the voters of that county. The cost of setting up the system would be between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

■ Washington County commissioners have petitioned the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission of the State to restock its fresh water streams and lakes with more fish.

■ The improvement of housing conditions for the indigent aged, through enactment of a State act requiring universal regulatory measures, has been requested by the Dade County commission. A committee representing 20 civic organizations appeared before the commissioners who agreed to study the proposed measure.

■ St. Lucie County commissioners have instructed their attorney to confer with Noah Butt of Cocoa, chairman of a four-county committee, to work on the proposed improvement

of U. S. Highway No. 1 and to request him to push work on the project.

■ W. K. Price, Jr., appointed Orange County commissioner on February 16 to succeed the late J. D. Pace, has submitted his resignation. Commissioner Price found it necessary to move to Oklahoma to supervise a large farm project he owns there.

■ The Greater Miami Airport Association has endorsed the resolution of the Dade County commission proposing creation of a State Aviation Department.

■ Pinellas County commissioners voted approval of a bill to set up a utility board to regulate electric rates in that county.

■ State legislation has been passed to permit the Duval board of county commissioners to build and maintain a house for the juvenile court, and a modern detention home. The campaign was started more than a year ago by citizens interested in children in the community.

■ Pinellas County commission did not agree with the suggestion of O. R. Moe, superintendent of the county home, that the name of the institution should be changed to a county hospital. Moe's reason was that he believed he could find workers easier if the name of the institution were changed since many persons resented working at a "county home."

■ Broward County commission has

agreed to sponsor with the Port Everglades Authority the proposed Broward Traffic Bureau. County aid was solicited when Port Traffic Manager Purvis pointed out instances of dis-

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crimination in freight rates sustained by Broward shippers and receivers.

■ Dr. H. M. Naff has resigned as county physician in Volusia County. County commissioners appointed in his place Dr. J. E. Taylor, effective May 15.

■ Alachua County commissioners have deeded to the city of Gainesville the county fair grounds for maintenance as a recreation area for city and county residents.

■ The bid of J. S. Dongo has been accepted by the Monroe County commissioners for the construction of an addition to the county courthouse, work to start immediately.

■ Martin County commissioners have been requested by Benjamin Fox to establish a comprehensive county-wide map of survey markers and monuments, pointing out that the location of properties is made extremely difficult by the lack of such data.

FLORIDA, 1845 TO 1945

(Continued from page 14)

Florida in books they wrote. Among them were Daniel G. Brinton whose "Floridian Peninsula," 1859, is a work still useful to historians; Charles Lanman, whose "Wilds of America," 1856, has perhaps the best description of Wakulla Springs ever written; Amelia M. Murray, an Englishwoman, whose "Travels in the United States, Canada, and Cuba," 1858, contains at least two very interesting chapters on that part of Florida between Palatka and Ocala, paying more particular attention to the country around the latter.

During the administration of Madison Stark Perry, 1857-1861, the Florida Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Key and the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central from Jacksonville to Lake City was completed; The Jacksonville Pensacola and Mobile, from Lake City

to the Apalachicola River, was finished as far as Tallahassee. An Indian war in southern Florida, which had broken out in 1855, during the previous administration was ended in 1858. One of the results was the sending of 160 Seminoles to Indian Territory west of the Mississippi.

Educational interest rapidly increased. Between 1850 and 1860 school enrollment went from 5,997 to 12,980. The West Florida Seminary was founded at Tallahassee in 1857.

But the most far-reaching event of Perry's administration was the secession of Florida from the Union January 10, 1861. On February 4, the nation of Florida, joined the six other States that had seceded in forming the Confederate States of America. The legislature elected James M. Baker and Augustus E. Maxwell as senators in

the Confederate congress, and to fill the two house memberships allowed Florida the people elected R. B. Hilton and James B. Dawkins.

Although the Civil War had well begun before the close of Perry's term, the real war years were those of Governor Milton's administration, which began October 1861. Fighting in 1861 was confined to the area bordering Pensacola Bay and to Santa Rosa Island with no decisive results. In 1862 all the seaports of Florida were captured by Federal forces.

The most disastrous event in Florida to the Confederacy in 1863 was the destruction of the salt works on St. Andrews Bay erected at a cost of \$3,000,000. The loss of these was as severe a blow as defeat on the battlefield would have been.

The battle of Olustee 15 miles east



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spiration and guidance. And out of the very depths of despair the voice of leadership... telling us—and our enemies—that as surely as morning follows night, democracy and civilization would triumph!

In industry, too, as in affairs of state, there must be leadership. And what leadership could be better tried and qualified than that which has proven itself in time of peace and in time of war?

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of Lake City February 20, 1864 was far the greatest engagement of the Civil War in Florida. The Union invaders, some 5,000 strong under General Truman Seymour, were opposed by 5,200 Confederates under General Joseph Finnegan. The result was a Union loss of 1,861 against a Confederate loss of 946.

The battle of Marianna, fought September 27, 1864, between about 2,000 Federals under General Alexander Asboth and a Confederate force of probably less than half as many, resulted in a check of the invasion and the retreat of the Union forces to Pensacola, although the Confederates suffered heavier losses than the enemy.

Ten days prior to the Marianna fight, Captain J. J. Dickison in the vicinity of Gainesville with 175 Confederate horsemen severely handled a much larger Union force, killing 28, wounding five and taking nearly 200 prisoners, with a loss to himself of one man killed and five wounded.

On March 6, 1865 at Natural Bridge, 15 miles southeast of Tallahassee, about 1,000 Confederates, composed in part of old men and boys, under the command of General William Miller, badly defeated an equal Union force under General John Newton. This victory saved Tallahassee from capture.

Governor Milton, breaking down under the severe strain of the Civil War, put an end to his life April 1, 1865. He was succeeded by A. K. Allison, president of the senate. Allison's administration ended May 1865 when Federal authorities placed Florida under martial law.

The State was without a governor until July 13, 1865, when President Andrew Johnson appointed William Marvin, former Federal judge of the southern district of Florida, provisional governor. Marvin remained in office until January 18, 1866.

A convention meeting in Tallahassee October 25, 1865 and adjourning November 7 formed a constitution which made slavery and secession unlawful, but did not give the negroes suffrage.

At the first election under this constitution, held November 29, 1865, David S. Walker, a former Whig and an opponent of secession, was chosen governor. Congress kept Florida out of the Union during the entire time he was in office, January 18, 1866 to June 7, 1868.

The Freedmen's Bureau, created by Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865 and later strengthened by various amendments was very active dur-

ing Walker's term. At first this agency was very helpful to indigent negroes, providing them with food, clothing, and medical treatment and establishing various schools. Later the bureau was apparently used as an instrument to make Republicans of the negroes, and its agents were accused, with seeming justice, of considerable misappropriation of funds entrusted to their care. Thomas W. Osborn, original Freedmen's Bureau head in Florida in 1865 and 1866 organized many negroes into lodges known as Lincoln Brotherhoods. The membership fees he received tempted three Northerners recently came to Florida—Daniel Richards of Illinois, William U. Saunders, a Baltimore negro, and Liberty Billings of New Hampshire—to form Union Leagues in opposition to the brotherhoods. According to John Wallace, negro author of Carpetbag Rule in Florida, much money was filched from the ignorant negroes joining these organizations. Many whites, probably with good reason, feared that ideas implanted into their heads during lodge meetings boded no good for future racial relations.

Determined to force Florida and the rest of the South not yet readmitted to the Union into its pattern, congress in March 1867 passed a series of acts whose purpose was to make sure the negroes got the ballot. Under military direction and supervision between July 15 and September 20, 1867, 28,003 persons—11,903 whites and 16,100 blacks—registered to vote in an election to decide (1) whether or not Florida should have another constitution, one which would give negroes the ballot, and (2) what delegates should be chosen.

In the election held November 14,

15 and 16, 1867 the vote for a constitutional convention was almost unanimous. Of the 46 delegates chosen, 28 were white and 18 negroes. These met in Tallahassee January 20, 1868.

The constitution of 1868, in addition to giving negro males the ballot, provided increased support for public schools, created the office of lieutenant governor, and gave the governor authority to appoint all State and county officials except members of the two houses of the legislature and constables. Harrison Reed, first governor, was inaugurated June 8, 1868.

During Reed's rather stormy admin-

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istration the State house of representatives made three abortive attempts to impeach him. The fourth and final, made in 1872, although more successful than the others, failed to bring expected results, as the senate refused to convict.

There was so much lawlessness, so many crimes of violence in Florida during Reed's administration that in 1871 Congress passed a Federal enforcement act designed to bring law violators to justice, but in spite of the arrest of more than 50 persons and the expenditure of more than \$100,000 very few convictions resulted.

Ossian B. Hart, the governor elected in 1872, was the first native Floridian ever chosen to that office. Marcellus L. Stearns, a native of Maine, was elected lieutenant-governor. Hart died March 18, 1874 and Stearns served the remainder of his term.

The election of George F. Drew, the Conservative-Democratic candidate for governor in 1876, put an end to Republican control in Florida. Drew was a native of New Hampshire, but at the time of his election, with a partner by the name of Lewis Bucki, was operating at Ellaville the largest sawmill in Florida. In 1880 William D. Bloxham, the second native of Florida chosen for the office of governor, was elected to succeed Drew.

During the 1870-1880 period many immigrants came to Florida. Citrus culture began to get off to a good start. Sidney Lanier, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Dr. T. C. Rigby, E. Trench Townshend, a British lieutenant, Ledyard Bill, Charles Hallock, and numbers of others wrote interestingly, either of the possibilities of Florida or the good hunting and fishing to be found therein.

Since 1868 the State had kept its convicts on land it owned at Chhattahoochee under a warden who in 1876 was getting \$20,000 a year for his services. Early in Governor Drew's administration the convicts were leased to a turpentine operator in Suwannee County. The leasing of State convicts continued until 1919 and of county convicts until 1923.

During the administration of William D. Bloxham, whose term began January 1881, the various claims against the Internal Improvement Fund were settled by selling 4,000,000 acres of swamp and overflow land to Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia and certain associates. Thus the cloud was removed from the title to the remaining internal improvement lands, amounting perhaps to 15,000,000 acres.

Railroad construction, now that the companies building them could get grants of land with clear title, went forward with great rapidity. When Bloxham took office there were 531 miles of railroad in Florida; by 1890 there were over 2,000. The settlement of south Florida went forward by leaps and bounds.

Edward A. Perry, who succeeded Bloxham as governor in January 1885 was a native of Massachusetts who had come to Florida some years before the Civil War, during which he became a Confederate brigadier-general.

A convention which had been previously provided for met in Tallahassee June 9, 1885 to form a new State constitution. This, with amendments since adopted, still remains Florida's supreme law. The power of the governor in appointing State and county officials was much reduced.

Education made good progress during the 1880-90 decade. The Florida Agricultural College at Lake City opened its doors to students October 15, 1884. DeLand University (now John B. Stetson) and Rollins College were both founded in 1885. Public school expenditures increased from \$150,000 in 1880 to \$500,000 in 1890, approximate figures being given in both cases.

Various disasters struck the State during the last 15 years of the nineteenth century. In January 1886 a severe freeze destroyed the citrus fruit on the trees and to some extent injured the trees themselves. In the summer of 1888 an epidemic of yellow fever in Jacksonville caused about 500 deaths. A freeze occurring February 7, 1895 caused damage to citrus that some have estimated as high as \$100,000,000. A hurricane striking near Cedar Key September 29, 1896 swept eastward into Georgia, destroying many millions of feet of valuable timber and blowing down many houses.

But by no means all was disaster. The discovery of phosphate in Marion County in 1887 gave rise to exploration elsewhere, proving deposits reached many miles along the western part of the peninsula. Many mining companies were formed and in 6 years half a million tons of phosphate annually were shipped.

The stationing at Tampa in 1898 of thousands of United States troops for sometime prior to their embarkation for Cuba gave a temporary boost to that city and doubtless had some permanent effect on its growth. Tampa was also increased by its cigar-making industry, which had its beginning in 1885.

The completion of the Florida East Coast Railroad to Miami in 1896 gave

that place a start which has never ended.

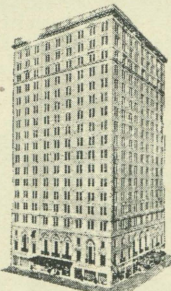
Francis P. Fleming, a Civil War lieutenant, was governor from 1889 to 1893; Henry L. Mitchell from 1893 to

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1897. Mitchell was followed by W. D. Bloxham who had previously served from January 1881 to January 1885. Bloxham was the last nineteenth century governor of Florida.

Governor William S. Jennings, whose administration began January 1901, deserves credit for initiating the Everglades drainage movement, but it was Napoleon B. Broward, chosen at the 1904 election to succeed Jennings, who may be called the drainage governor. The legislature of 1905 created the Everglades Drainage District administered by commissioners whose personnel is the same as that of the Internal Improvement Board. The first drainage canals were begun in 1907.

By the passage of the Buckman Bill in 1905 various State educational institutions were abolished and in their stead were established a university and a female college. The supervision of these newly created institutions, the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes and the State Institute for the Deaf and Blind, was placed under a board of control of five members, whose acts, however, are subject to the veto of the State Board of Education, which was also authorized to select the sites of the university and the female college. After considerable controversy Gainesville was chosen as the university site and Tallahassee as that of the female college. In 1909 the name of the latter was changed to "The Florida State College for Women."

The first automobile registration law was passed in 1905 Sections 8 and 9 of the law read as follows:

"Section 8. Upon approaching a person walking in the roadway of a public highway, or a horse or horses, or other draft animals being ridden, led or driven thereon, a person operating any such registered motor vehicle shall give ample signal or warning of its approach, and use every reasonable precaution to ensure the safety of such person or animal, and in case of horses or other draft animals, to prevent the frightening of the same.

"Section 9. Any person operating any such registered motor vehicle shall, at request or on signal by putting up the hand, from a person riding, leading or driving a restive horse or horses or other draft animals, bring such motor vehicle immediately to a stop, and if traveling in the opposite direction, remain stationary so long as may be reasonable to allow such horse or animal to pass, and, if traveling in the same direction, use reasonable caution in thereafter passing such horse or animal. Provided, that in case such horse or animal appears badly frightened or the person operating such motor vehicle is requested so to do, such person shall cause the motor of such vehicle to cease running so long as shall be reasonably necessary to prevent accident or insure the safety of others."

The State Capitol received an addition costing \$75,000 during Jennings' administration and the governor's mansion was erected while Broward was governor.

Nine other governors, Albert W. Gilchrist, Park Trammell, Sidney J. Catts, Cary A. Hardee, John W. Martin, Doyle E. Carlton, David Sholtz, Fred P. Cone, and Spessard L. Holland, filled in the years between the close of Broward's term and the inauguration of the present governor, Millard F. Caldwell. A few "high spots" of those years will be mentioned. Broward, regarded by many as the greatest person of Florida birth, passed away October 1, 1910.

The legislature of 1915 passed the law creating the State Road Department. The United States became involved in World War I during Catts' administration and through the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment national prohibition of alcoholic liquors was achieved, insofar as legal enactment could bring it about. Woman suffrage was also achieved during Catts' term.

The boom year of 1925 came as a

result of city growth, hotel construction, and increase of wealth as shown by bank deposits during the 4 years of Hardee's administration. Illustrative are the following figures: Miami in 1920 had a population of 29,571, in 1925, 69,754; Orlando at the former date had 9,282 and at the latter, 22,225;

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the respective figures for Lakeland were 7,062 and 17,051; Tampa, 51,608 and 94,743; St. Petersburg, 14,237 and 26,847. Bank deposits more than doubled and hotel construction permits went from \$8,734,350 during the years 1921-22 to \$35,948,043 during those of 1923-24.

The ratification in 1924 of a constitutional amendment prohibiting State collection of taxes on inheritance and incomes, turned many men of wealth toward the State and thus accelerated the boom.

A constitution amendment adopted in November 1926 gave the legislature the right to appropriate money to the common schools and greatly increased educational progress.

The completion of the Bok Carillon Tower on Iron Mountain near Lake Wales in 1929 gave the State the greatest musical tower in America.

Necessarily this article cannot give much attention to recent years. It is enough to say that the wealth of Florida is growing with the years and its productions are not only greater in quantity but more valuable in a monetary way than ever. Culture has gone hand in hand with wealth.

Winter Park has become a mecca of authors. Writers such as Marjory Kinnan Rawlings, Edwin Granberry, and Theodore Pratt have made the Florida scene familiar to readers of American fiction.

When the unhappy struggle, denominated as World War II ends, it is no rash prediction to say that what Florida has achieved during the past 100 years is but a mere start.

FLORIDA 100 YEARS AGO . . .

(Continued from page 31)

slaves. Of the other important towns, two were in Wakulla County, New Port and St. Marks. Alligator (Lake City), Marianna, Monticello, Ocala, and Tampa were also important enough to be included in the table. The "big counties" were Leon, Gadsden, Jackson, Jefferson, and Madison with populations over 5,000 and up to Leon's 11,442. Counties of between 2,000 and 4,000 were Alachua, Columbia, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Hamilton, Hillsborough, Marion, Monroe, Nassau, St. Johns, and Santa Rosa.

Most of the population of the State was in middle Florida and nearly all of it was between Pensacola and St. Augustine. The "little counties" of southern Florida, such as Dade and Hillsborough, formed an alliance with the northeastern counties and the counties of far western Florida to curb the voting power of the middle Florida counties. This alliance continued for many years and resulted in provisions, never materially changed in form and effect, which now limit the representation of the former little counties grown big.

Florida's smallest counties, listed

5 years after statehood, were Dade, which included Broward and most of Palm Beach, 159; Orange, which included Seminole, Volusia, and parts of Lake, Polk, Brevard, and Osceola, with the county seat at Mellonville, 466; St. Lucie, which included Okeechobee, Martin, Indian River, and parts of Palm Beach, Highlands, and Polk, 139; Benton, which included Citrus, Hernando, and Pasco, 926; and Levy, about the same area as now, 465. In all of southern Florida there were no other towns worthy of the name than Key West and Tampa. Enterprise and Mellonville in Orange County, Miami and Key Biscayne in Dade, Susannah, near Fort Pierce, were no more than tiny villages unconnected by roads with the rest of the State.

Accurate statistics are not available on Florida in 1845 but the Federal census of 5 years earlier yields interesting data. At that time there were four insane persons at public

charge; no colleges; 18 academies and grammar schools with 133 scholars, none at public charge; four primary and common schools with 77 scholars, none at public charge; and 1,303 white persons over 20 years of age, unable to read or write.

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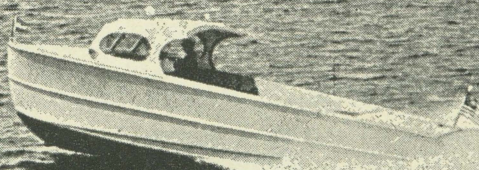
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Johns County, with 30 employed and \$14,500 invested, \$2,650 worth of stone; 124 pounds of silk; lumber valued at \$20,346; skins and furs valued at \$7,004; bricks and lime valued at \$37,600; tobacco manufactured valued at \$10,480; hides tanned into sole leather, 5,250 and into uppers, 1,250, on which 15 were employed; 10,887 pounds of soap and 2,812 of candles; carriages and wagons valued at \$11,000; ships and vessels valued at \$14,100. Total capital invested in manufacturing was \$669,490. The State had 10 printing offices, evidently in connection with its 10 newspapers which employed 39 and had a total investment of \$35,200. There were 62 grist mills and 65 sawmills. Houses built included nine of brick and stone and 306 of wood, with a total value of \$327,913 and giving employment to 689.

Leading farm crops were corn, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugarcane.

This was the Florida of 100 years ago. A population of plantation owners, fishermen, woodsmen, professional men, shopkeepers, small industrialists, "poor whites," free negroes, and slaves, mostly concentrated in middle Florida—the peninsula dotted by military outposts and a half dozen small villages. A few narrow winding dirt roads or trails crossed streams by ferry.

It was a Florida with a simple way of life but guided by high principles and noble instincts. It was the Florida which grew into the Florida as we know it.

FLORIDA ENTERS THE UNION

(Continued from page 15)

came to buy land and operate profitable farms. Under Federal direction, much of the public domain was surveyed and almost a million acres were sold in the land offices of Tallahassee, St. Augustine, and Newnansville. Over 90 percent of the sales were in the plantation region of middle Florida between the Apalachicola and Suwannee Rivers. Plantations worked by slaves, small farms with or without slave labor, and backwoods shanties dotted this area. The products of agriculture and the exploitation of accessible natural resources increased with the growth of population. Agricultural and allied products, together with the farmers' need for manufactured goods, built the towns and enriched the merchants.

Similar to other territories of the United States, Florida suffered from the speculative zeal of her citizens. In a canal-crazy era Floridians advocated a transpeninsular canal and chartered many companies for the building of canals. Four railroads were constructed, although three of them soon went bankrupt. Banks, organized on speculative principles, were supported by Territorial or "faith" bonds, but when the boom of the 1830's col-

lapsed, these banks tottered and became insolvent. The disaster of unbridled speculation almost coincided with a long and bloody Seminole War, which lasted, with its intermittent massacres, from 1835 to 1842.

Peace with the Indians brought new life to a movement for which Floridians had long agitated. The treaty of Spanish cession of 1821 and the established policy of the United States were harbingers of eventual statehood for Florida. By 1842 many of the political and material developments necessary for its fulfillment had been accomplished. A capital with a newly constructed Capitol building had been developed; the people had been prepared for self-rule by decades of participation in local and territorial government; a constitution had been approved by popular vote; and the old rivalry between east and west factions had been overshadowed by the phenomenal growth of middle Florida, where almost 50 percent of the people lived. A majority of Floridians had come to favor statehood.

East Florida, however, continued to oppose admission into the Union. Some men of this section believed the burdens of statehood would be too expensive; others favored division of the Territory into two States. Together, they and opponents of statehood in middle and west Florida worked to arouse the latent opposition to admission. In 1843 the legislative council requested congress to postpone consideration of statehood and in-

structed David Levy, the Territorial delegate to the house of representatives, to end his efforts toward gaining admission for Florida.

David Levy (Yulee) refused to heed an order which he considered unjustified and against the common good. Levy, a native of St. Thomas Island, West Indies, had studied law under Robert R. Reid of St. Augustine and

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had become famous as an able lawyer and a farsighted citizen. In 1841 he had been elected the Territorial delegate to congress, but had made little effort toward pushing Florida into the Union. In 1843, when Northern politicians demanded admission for the Territory of Iowa, Levy saw the opportunity to secure statehood for Florida. For the next 2 years he labored both to convince his people and the congress of its advantages. In spite of organized and individual protests from his own people, he continued to urge admission, at first quietly and then boldly.

In a circular letter to the people of Florida, he enumerated the advantages of statehood. As citizens of a State, he wrote, the people of Florida would have the priceless right of self-government. In addition, the sixteenth section of every township in the public domain would be available for education which, he thought, would amount to \$480 a year per school age child; and on admission Florida would be granted 500,000 acres of land for internal improvement. The entrance of Florida would offset Iowa and keep the balance of free and slave States within the Union. Finally, the votes of Florida representatives in congress would help bring Texas with all her potential slave territory into the Union as an ally of the South. This shrewd appeal of Levy's had results. In November, on his return to St. Augustine, he was serenaded by the people and was honored at a public barbecue. In January 1845, the Territorial council voted in favor of statehood.

Before this date Levy had directed the fight to secure favorable action by the house of representatives. On January 7, 1845, Aaron V. Brown, chairman of the committee on the territories, reported H. R. bill number 497 for the admission of Iowa and Florida. This action led to the presentation of petitions from Northern organizations demanding the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and Florida, and the rejection of all proposals for the annexation of Texas. One petition even urged the acquisition of Canada in the event of the admission of Florida and the annexation of Texas. On February 10, 11, and 13 the house debated the merits of admitting Iowa and Florida.

There were three main objections to the admission of Florida. Northern representatives disliked the provision of the bill which would allow the proposed State to be divided, when the area east of the Suwannee River grew to have a population of 35,000. This provision would obviously result in the eventual addition of another slave State. Despite the objection of Levy and a number of Southern representatives, the house voted by 86-57 to deny this right to Florida. In the second place the Northerners, led by Freeman H. Morse of Maine, opposed

both the provision in the Florida constitution which prevented the emancipation of slaves by action of the State legislature and the power given the legislature to prevent the entry of free negroes into Florida. The debate became heated.

Morse demanded that a convention be called by the people of Florida to rewrite the constitution, but Thomas H. Bayly of Virginia questioned the right of a man from Maine, who had never been below Washington and had no knowledge of conditions in the South, to write a constitution for Florida—especially since the man from Maine was not noted for his statesmanship. In the third place, the congressmen doubted that Florida's population was sufficiently large to entitle her to statehood. Levy explained that the disastrous Seminole War had checked the growth of Florida, but assured the representatives that the population was much larger than that listed by the 1840 census and, furthermore, that statehood would result in an influx of people to Florida.

Basically, the Northerners objected to the admission of Florida because of slavery. Their desire was to check the advance of slavery and they were angered because sentiment favored both the admission of Florida and the annexation of Texas. Southerners united in support of Florida and sufficient Northern representatives were satisfied by the inclusion of Iowa to enable the passage of the bill. On February 13, 1845 the house voted two to one in favor of admitting Iowa and Florida.

The bill was received by the senate on the following day and referred to the judiciary committee, which reported back to the senate as a whole on the 24th. In the debate on March 1, the same objections were raised by

northern senators as had been brought forward by the representatives. When efforts to force a change in that section of the constitution of Florida

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which prohibited the migration of free negroes were defeated, the question of the population of Florida was raised, but Mr. Berrien of the judiciary committee stated Levy had convinced the committee that Florida had a population of over 90,000. Levy's persuasive powers were evidently in fine form since Florida had only about 66,000 inhabitants at the time. Debate continued until late in the evening of March 1, and then the senate voted 36-9 in favor of the bill.

The congressionally approved bill was immediately forwarded to the White House, for only a few days remained before the expiration of the term of President John Tyler. On March 3, 1845 he signed the act which provided for the admission of Iowa and Florida.

Iowa refused to accept the conditions requisite to her admission but Florida acted with dispatch. Territorial Governor John Branch proclaimed the existence of the State of Florida on March 18, 1845 and called a State election for May. The Democratic party nominated William D. Moseley, a lawyer-planter and former North Carolina politician, for governor; and the Whig party chose Richard K. Call, a former governor of the Territory. David Levy's services were rewarded with the Democratic nomination for representative to congress; and his Whig opponent, Benjamin A. Putnam, was second only to Call within the ranks of the Whig party. As was customary the editors of Democrat and Whig newspapers magnified the virtues of their party's candidates and abused their opponents with complete abandon. Whiskey flowed freely on election day with the Whigs offering the voter the jug and the Democrats handing out well-filled glasses. Moseley and Levy, along with most of the Democratic candidates for the general assembly, won by large majorities.

Thus on Monday morning, June 23, the elected representatives of the people of Florida met in Tallahassee to organize the State's first general assembly. Fourteen senators and thirty-three representatives answered the first roll in their respective legislative halls; other delegates arrived in the following days. In both houses the legislators' first concern was the election of presiding officers: The senators chose James A. Berthelot as their president; but the representatives were unable to select a speaker, for their time was taken up with the report of the committee of the constitutional convention which certified the election of Governor Moseley and the returns

from 16 senatorial districts and 20 counties. On the following morning the house elected Hugh Archer, the representative from Leon County and the secretary of the last legislative council, speaker of the house of representatives. The representatives then invited the senators to join them in canvassing the returns of the elections which had been held on May 26, but the senators had agreed to transact no further business during the day out of respect to the memory of Andrew Jackson, the news of whose death on June 8 had been received in Tallahassee on the morning of June 24. Both houses of the legislature passed memorial resolutions and the legislators agreed to wear crepe on their left arms for a period of 60 days.

Before 9 o'clock on the morning of June 25 the senators and representatives pushed through the crowded Capitol square to their legislative halls. The election returns were canvassed by the senate and house and Hugh Archer declared that William D. Moseley had been elected the first governor of the State of Florida. A 6-man joint committee was appointed both to inform Governor-elect Moseley of his official election and to ascertain his desires as to when he would take the oath of office. The work of the committee was ceremonial, for the citizens of Tallahassee had made the necessary arrangements and had provided a flag for the inaugural of the governor-elect.

At noon William D. Moseley and Territorial Governor John Branch were escorted to the east portico of the Capitol building. With them were James D. Wescott, Jr., chairman of the St. Joseph constitutional committee, and two other surviving members of

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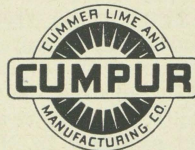
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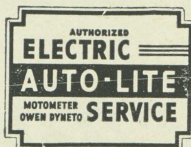
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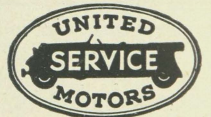


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that committee, George T. Ward and Thomas Brown. The State flag, with its five horizontal stripes in blue, orange, red, white, and green, and with the motto "Let us alone," was hoisted on the flagstaff of the Capitol. Governor Branch made a short speech to his successor and the "several thousand" assembled Floridians. Westcott's speech which followed was equally brief. Governor-elect Moseley then took the oath of office as the first governor of Florida. The great seal of the State was handed to him by Branch and the constitution was presented by the constitutional committee.

At the conclusion of these formalities Governor Moseley proceeded with his inaugural address. He gave his conception of the duties of a public servant, touched on the importance of upholding States' rights, outlined his program for advancing the State, and requested the cooperation of the assembled senators and representatives. The booming of a cannon and the deafening applause at the end of his address marked the approval of his words. The shouts of the people told more than that. Their acclaim expressed their personal satisfaction in knowing that Florida was now a self-governing commonwealth and the political equal of the other 26 American States.

In reality Florida had not assumed a governmental status equal to the other States. The problem of organizing the executive departments, of electing numerous officials, of creating a State judiciary, and providing a revenue were still in the future. The general assembly remained in session and, before adjourning on July 26, passed 26 acts and 13 resolutions. Four executive departments were established, namely state, attorney-general, comptroller, and treasurer; salaries of from \$500 to \$800 were provided for the holders of these offices; and the governor's salary was fixed at \$1,500. The State was divided into four judicial districts, the judges of these circuit courts were to meet together as a supreme court, and a probate court was created in each of the 26 counties. A comprehensive revenue measure levied taxes on real and personal property, tangible and intangible assets, business enterprise and professional incomes, and on slaves and free negroes. James D. Wescott and David Levy won election to the United States senate by a vote of 41 to 16 over their Whig opponents, Joseph M. Hernandez and Jackson Morton. As a final act the assembly voted its members the sum of \$3 for each day they

had served and 10 cents per mile for travel to and from Tallahassee.

Although the people of Florida scrutinized the acts of their first general assembly, the apex of popular interest had been reached when Governor Moseley had taken the oath of office. Legally Florida had entered the American Union on March 3, 1845, for both the courts and James D. Wescott's constitutional committee acted on this basis; but it was July 25, 1845 before the State assembly formally accepted the congressional measure, which had provided for the admission of Florida. The common citizen however, was more impressed by the actual events—the meeting of the general assembly and the inauguration of Governor Moseley—than by the legality of intangible legislative acts. After June 25, 1845 Floridians knew the State of Florida existed, for their elected general assembly was functioning for and responsible to them and a man of their choice was governor. With the establishment of a self-governing commonwealth, the people of Florida had accomplished a long desired goal, and they took a justifiable pride in their achievement.

FLORIDA'S GREAT SEAL

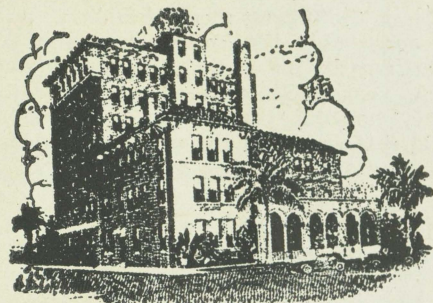
(Continued from page 29)

and there have been also other flags displayed by the State.

Scarcely had Florida been admitted to the Union before the seeds of discord had been sown and the independence of States' rights advocates was

openly expressed. As early as the inauguration of the first elected governor after statehood had been granted, William D. Moseley in 1845, a States' rights flag was displayed, having five horizontal bars in blue, orange, red, white, and green, and bearing the motto: "Let Us Alone."

The first flag of the nation of Florida, before the Confederacy was joined, consisted of a white ground with three blue stars representing South Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida, the three States which at that time had seceded. The State also used Confederate flags other than the familiar emblem bearing two cross bars and 13 stars.



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RECALLS FLORIDA'S CENTURY

(Continued from page 33)

on to 100 years. I've drunk my weight in coffee a dozen times or more, too."

Jones patters around the yard of his daughter's home. He's infirm but hardly ever sick. He has a good appetite and eats almost everything.

"I'll be around awhile yet," he said. "Living so long gets to be a mighty hard habit to break."

He is thankful, he said, for living so long. "I have seen many things come and go, and now I'm waiting to see this awful mess of a war cleared up. I've seen the results of a lot of wars in my lifetime but I reckon, from what I read and hear over the radio, this is the biggest mess of all."

Jones does not know the month or the day of his birth. He does know the year. "Seems kind of funny to me," he said, "that Florida is 100 years old this year, and I'm nine years older than Florida. Times does fly by in a hurry."

FOURTH ESTATE

(Continued from page 39)

hundred years, but nothing has come of it. Several national magazines will print stories about the State.

It appears that the only observance of the anniversary dates now possible will be those that may be put on by individual civic clubs or organizations and the schools and colleges. That the State is to pass its 100th birthday practically unnoticed is deeply deplorable, and a reflection on the public spirit and patriotism of our people.—Tampa Morning Tribune.

Taking Stock

GOVERNOR MILLARD CALDWELL of Florida, taking stock on the State's 100th birthday, said:

"Our State has experienced phenomenal development. From a frontier region sparsely inhabited around the northern shoreline and boundary, with a few primitive industries, one shoreline railroad, a few scattered links of ungraded woods roads, and an economy based on general farming, the open cattle range, and lumbering, Florida has forged ahead to a prominent position in the Nation.

"In taking stock of our resources, of our accomplishments, and of our goals, in the centennial year, we find that we have neglected opportunities and wasted resources.

"One of the immediate tasks before us is the conservation of our surface and artesian fresh water supply, with attention to problems in drainage, erosion, and contamination. Discovery of oil in Florida may lead to development of a profitable commercial field and we are taking steps to conserve the supply and to tax the production equitably.

"Floridians are not satisfied with our

State's educational standing, and we are laying the groundwork for further development in our public school system.

"In many ways, Florida is having growing pains. We have a rapidly increasing population and the load carried by our governmental units, institutions, and services steadily grow heavier. It is our aim to put every tax revenue dollar to work earning dividends and building a greater Florida. We do not, however, tolerate the false economy of starving services essential to our continued growth. We are prepared to pay reasonable taxes to build a greater State.

"Florida has no State debt, has a post-war construction reserve of \$15,000,000, and all bills are paid. We are in excellent financial and physical condition to face the post-war era squarely, with courage and with confidence in the future.

"Florida on the eve of its second century of statehood is still undeveloped, its destiny still unfulfilled."—St. Augustine Record.

100 Years Of Florida

A HUNDRED YEARS is a minute link in the long span of history, but while it is being lived it is long. The first hundred years of Florida statehood, which our citizens mark today, has been a long century. By turns it has been bright with promise and excitement, dark with privation and dis-

couragement, and restless with the stimulus of new dreams and the energies of new industrial and economic processes. It has seen boom and bust and pioneering and retrogression and war and hurricane—yet now it comes to an end at a moment of high hopefulness, and at a time when it is certain to yield to a century that will be even more interesting.

There are some sordid chapters in the last 100 years of Florida's statehood—but by and large these years have reflected the grit, industry and imagination of its growing mass of citizens. Florida has come a long way in 100 years. Now it stands on the threshold of a century in which the world will be moving rapidly, and Florida, if it moves in pace, can achieve new heights of interesting and prosperous living. And it can achieve new heights of usefulness, as a producer of food and of light industrial materials; as a "rest camp" where tired Americans can rebuild their energies during winter and summer vacations;

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most importantly, as the great point of contact between the two great American civilizations.

If it faces its next 100 years with courage, unselfishness, imagination, and a sense of dedication to the more important values in culture, economics and statecraft, Florida can mark up 10 decades of achievement which will take the breath away from those of our descendants who will be present to celebrate the next centennial.—Miami Daily News.

Florida's History Reviewed

AS ITS CONTRIBUTION to the State-wide celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the statehood of Florida, Florida Power Corporation had on display all last week in its show windows a comprehensive and interesting display of documents, autographs, maps, early prints and letters written by eminent statesmen of Florida's early historical period.

The exhibit gave a splendid cross-section of many interesting events and historical characters identified with Florida during the period the Spanish, British, Confederate, and U. S. flags flew over its vast shoreline. The items shown were from the private collections of local people interested in the historical background of the State and date as far back as 1696.

A handsome ship's paper with steel engravings and signed by President James Madison was a beautiful item on parchment. President Madison is identified with Florida history through the fact that on secret orders from congress he readied the army of the United States to seize Spanish Florida from the crown of Spain. The paper was exhibited by Mrs. F. Dodman Hawk.

H. Walter Fuller had on display a photostatic reproduction of the earliest known copy of the "Floridian" dated 1828, the original of which is the property of the Library of Congress. Fuller also exhibited an early print of Gen. Zachary Taylor fighting the Indians during the Seminole Indian war, and an early print of a Seminole celebration.

A strikingly handsome colored lithograph dated 1838 of sub-Chief Foke-Luste-Hajo, second in command to the great Seminole chief, Osceola, was displayed through the courtesy of L. Douglas Moore.

From the collection of early Americana of Alfred E. Newman were some 371 items including documents and letters signed by 17 Florida governors, starting with a land grant signed by Gov. Peter Chester, English colonial governor in 1778.

That Florida was getting publicity early was evidenced by a copy of the London Chronicle dated 1776, with a story about 80 Bermudians lately arrived on the east coast of Florida, shortly to be followed by more, with

a view to colonizing it for his Brit-tanic Majesty.

Another newspaper dated 1781 during the Revolutionary War, told the details of the Battle of Pensacola in which the English were soundly licked by the Spanish with the loss of a ship of 26 guns. In this same edition is a striking item not mentioned in our history. It is a reproduction of a letter from John Hancock to General Washington, praying him not to give up the army and the American cause, as Hancock believed the sorely distressed Patriot Army would ultimately win the war.—St. Petersburg Times.

100 Years Of Farming In Favored Florida

A GRATIFYING PICTURE of Florida's agricultural progress in the century of its statehood is given in a bulletin by the State Department of Agriculture sketching growth from the crude methods of the native Indians to the present ascendancy with fruit, winter vegetables, pecans, and high grade cattle.

Cotton until the Civil War days was the leading agricultural staple. Some 50,000 bales were shipped from Apalachicola, the State's commercial center in 1837. Oranges, rice, sugar cane, and indigo were also commercially grown. In the 40 years between 1850 and 1890, cotton, corn, peanuts, and sweet potatoes were intensively cultivated while other vegetable production was in process of development on the St. Johns River.

Syrup from sugar cane was produced and tobacco became an important crop until the middle 60's after which it was neglected. Because of the open ranges and favorable climate,

cattle and hogs became important farm products.

In 1870 the citrus industry reached a commercial scale and by 1894 was producing 600,000 boxes, but the winter of 1894 with the "big freeze" almost wiped out the industry and the crop dropped to a mere 100,000 boxes.

However, the State's favorable geographical position with three climate zones and three growing seasons afforded quick recovery, and with emphasis on research, scientific development and trained leadership, progress has been accelerated in many fields of agriculture.—Jacksonville Journal.

End Of A Century

AS FLORIDA TODAY enters her second century of statehood, it is natural and fitting that we should look backwards over the 100 years that have passed since President John Tyler signed the bill admitting this State to the Union on March 3, 1845.

The history of Florida since that eventful day has been one of steady progress and achievement. Except geographically, there is little resemblance

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between the Florida of today and that of 100 years ago.

The new State had only 66,500 people within its borders. Now there are 2,100,000. It had only four banks, 87 schools, all privately supported, 68 post offices, no paved roads, and no railroads. Liquor was plentiful at 30 cents per gallon.

Not a person was then living who could envisage the Florida of today with its modern cities, great road system, airfields, millions of acres of cultivated lands, fine schools, and all the other gifts of modern civilization.

Neither does anyone living today have the vision to foresee what Florida will be on March 3, 2045. That is what really should concern us on this anniversary occasion, interesting and satisfactory as may be the record of the State's first 100 years.

Just as the pioneer citizens of a century ago started laying the foundations for what we now enjoy, present-day Floridians have the duty of continuing the work of building for the future.

Let no one think that Florida is finished. Its real development is only a good start. The Florida of today will seem as strange to the people living here 100 years hence as the Florida of 1845 appears to us.

Building with an eye to material progress alone will not be enough. To fulfill their obligations to future generations the people of Florida must ever keep in mind those cultural, spiritual and political values that also are essential to a strong and happy State, such as they want theirs to be during the coming century and always.—Palm Beach Post.

State Could Support Ten Times Population

AN EXCURSION into the future industrial development of Florida through its fields and forests formed the basis for an impelling talk by Warren T. White of the Seaboard Railroad in Jacksonville this week. Mr. White, speaking as others have often thought but have seldom said, feels that the emphasis on the agricultural and tourist publicity has obscured the progress made by the State's manufacturing which has already surpassed them in money values.

Five large pulp and paper mills in operation were cited by Mr. White as but one indication of a more complete utilization of the State's forests in related chemical industries.

Livestock raising, meat packing, expansion of manufactures utilizing ramie, tung oil, flax, castor beans, and lemon grass, to mention a few, were forecast as being capable of supporting a higher standard of living for a Florida population 10 times as great as it is at present.

Such appraisals of Florida's resources should awaken chambers of commerce and investors to the poten-

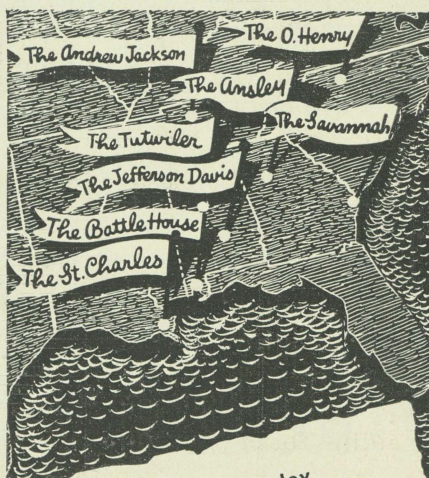
tial wealth in the land itself as a factor in economic progress.—Tampa Daily Times.

Tourists For Georgia

FLORIDA ISN'T the only Southern State that has a wide-awake governor. Georgia has one that believes in Georgia just as ardently as Governor Caldwell believes in Florida. He can't see why everybody wouldn't prefer to live in his State to all others. He thinks that a bid should be made for tourists, knowing that from the visitors to a State come the highly desirable citizens who boast the rest of their lives about "choosing" a State as their home.

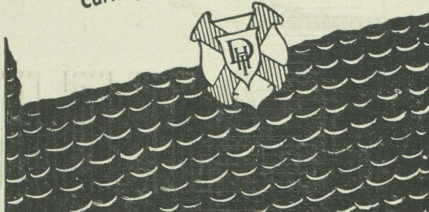
Governor Arnall has a program by which he says a hundred million dollars a year in tourist trade can be brought to Georgia. He explained his plan a few days ago at an organization meeting of the advisory council of the trade, commerce, and business panel of the State agricultural and industrial board.

"Come to Georgia and eat peaches! Come to Georgia and feast on fried chicken! Come to our North Georgia mountains and see the prettiest scenery



ATLANTA The Ansley
BIRMINGHAM The Tutwiler
MONTGOMERY The Jefferson Davis
MOBILE The Battle House
NEW ORLEANS The St. Charles
NASHVILLE The Andrew Jackson
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in America! Come to our beaches and enjoy the best of ocean bathing."

A hundred million dollars a year from tourist trade is the modest estimate the governor of Georgia makes. To get it he will use an advertising program, a "follow-up" program, and all the rest of the smart tricks that business concerns employ to attract customers and patronage.

And in the meantime what will Florida do? If Governor Caldwell gets cooperation this State too will go after the tourist trade after the war quite as if it never had the notion that Florida doesn't need to advertise its attractions.—Kissimmee Gazette.

The United States lost 11,500 men in uniform through accidents in 1944.

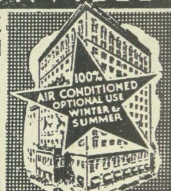
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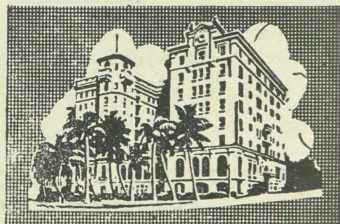


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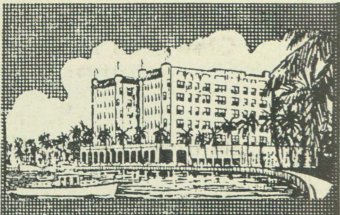
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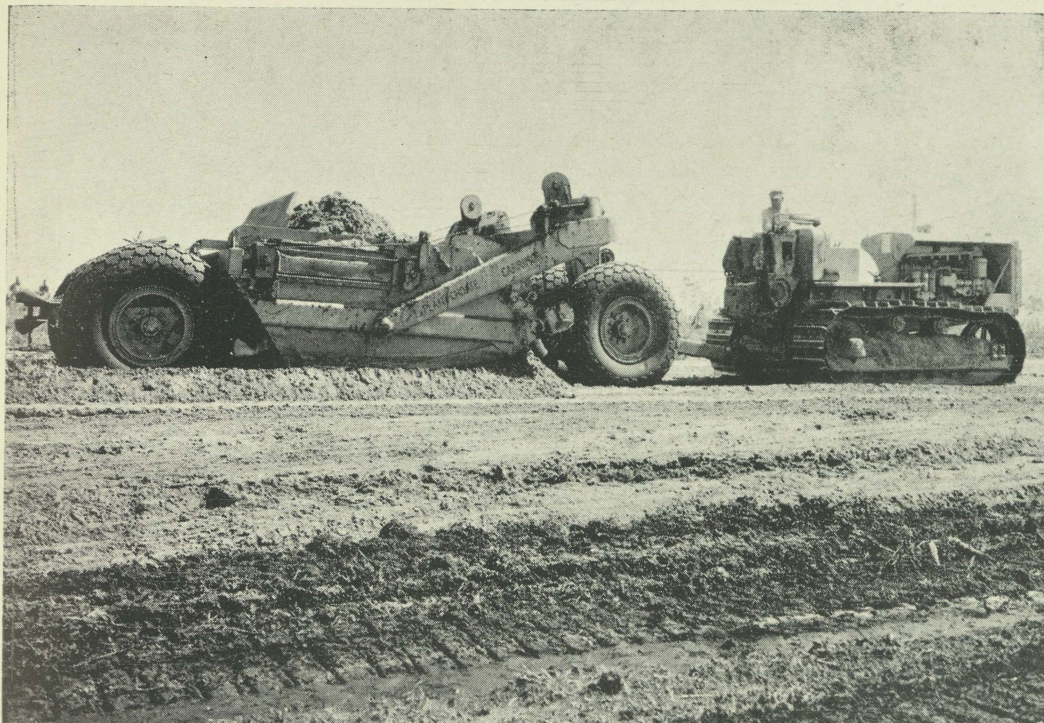
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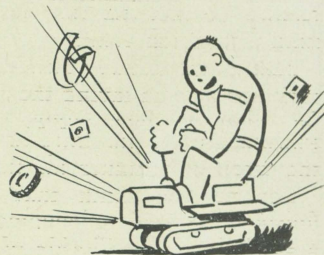
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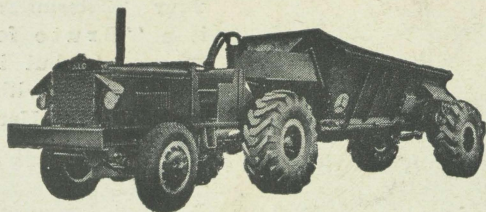


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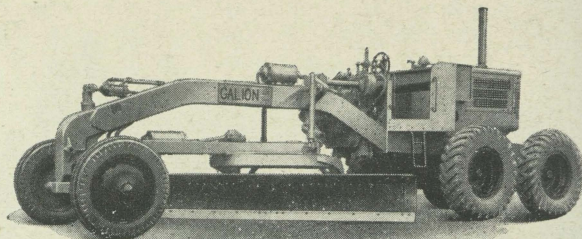
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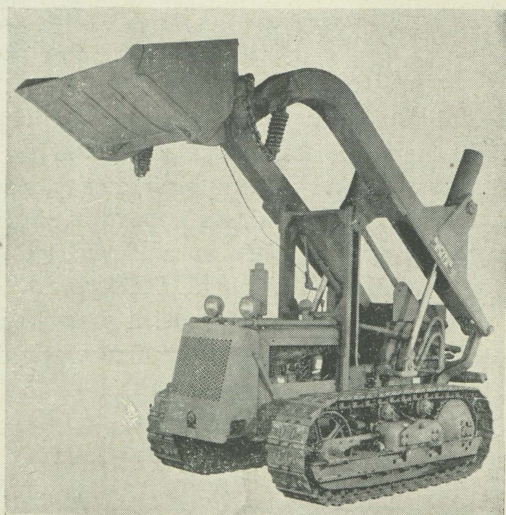
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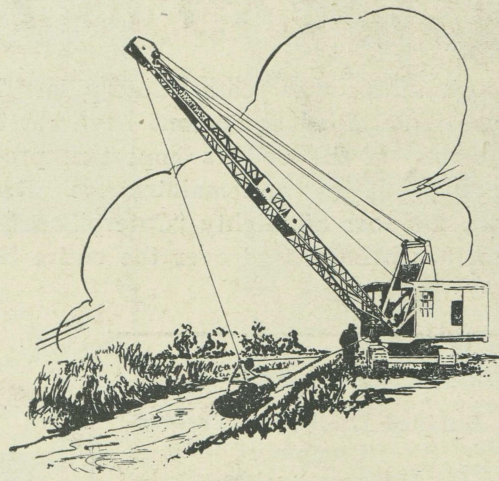
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